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NOTES ON THE FORTIFICATIONS OF MEDIÆVAL TENBY.

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(Continued from p. 192.)

CURTAIN BETWEEN BASTION F AND BASTION G (THE SQUARE TOWER).

Figured in Norris, Plate 25.

THIS piece of wall is 105 yards long, 21 ft. 6 ins. high outside, and 20 ft. 6 ins. inside. The outside is now (1896) so screened with ivy and shrubs that it is difficult to make much out of it.

Near the square tower is a garderobe, the only one existing in the wall. Apparently the introducers of this innovation feared it might in some way weaken their defence, so they protected this unsavoury point of attack with an oilet in the wall, just below. On the inside of the wall is a very fine fragment of the arched walk, the arches running 15 ft. 8 ins. high, and 11 ft. across.

BASTION G (THE SQUARE TOWER).

Figured in Norris, Plate 25; *Arch. Camb.*, Series II, vol. iv, p. 126.

This tower differs so essentially from all the others that it may safely be put down as an insertion, and we

cannot be wrong in ascribing it to Earl Jasper Tudor, 1457. The bastion is a rectangular building, divided into three chambers. The basement is 13 ft. by 9 ft., entered by a door in the Town Wall. Immediately opposite is a recess in the western wall of the tower, which may have been used as an aumbry, or be only dilapidation. This chamber is stone-vaulted. To the middle chamber there are now no means of access. It was formerly approached from the arched walk. In it there is a fireplace; and it was well lighted by three loops, all having oiled terminals. It had a vaulted stone floor, which has disappeared.

The upper chamber was roofless, but provided with a garderobe, although the one in the wall is but a few yards off. The parapet wall is crenellated and looped, two of the former and one of the latter to each face of the tower.

On the inner side of the Town Wall, on each side of this tower, but not at equal distances from it, are two projections running from top to about half way down. They each rest on a corbel. That to the north is 9 ins. deep and 9 ins. wide; the southern one, 18 ins. deep and 12 ins. wide. Both are carefully squared at the angles.

The comparatively luxurious fittings of the square tower, its oiled loops, fireplace, and private garderobe, lead us to suppose that this was an officer's guard-room: an opinion strengthened by the fact that the watch-house was only a few yards away, that the south-western angle of the curtain was the most exposed portion of the town defences, and also the furthest from headquarters on the Castle Hill.

The curtain between Bastion F and Bastion H was the longest undefended stretch in the Valentian Wall, so it may be asked, Why did not Earl Jasper build his new square tower half way between the existing bastions H and F? The answer is that the south-west corner was insecure, and to strengthen it the new tower was built in 1457.

CURTAIN BETWEEN BASTION G (THE SQUARE TOWER)
AND BASTION H.

Figured *Arch. Camb.*, Series II, vol. iv, p. 126.

This piece of walling has been so modified by the modern arch and roadway that not much can be seen of its original formation. It is 36 yards in length, and from Onwhyn's picture in the *Arch. Camb.* we see that there were ten loops, five below and five above. We may conclude that the lower ones were Valentian, the upper Tudor, and served on arches. The wall was crenellated.

BASTION H.

Figured in Norris, Plate 26, and in Plate 1 of Hullmandel's
Panoramic Views of Tenby.

Though this tower still exists we should know nothing of its original construction were it not for old prints. Fortunately Norris figured it in his *Etchings of Tenby* (1812), and Hullmandel again about 1830. It is at present incorporated with a modern house, the lower portion serving as a w.c., the upper making a pretty alcove to a drawing-room, a sham modern tower being superimposed on the whole. But from the prints referred to we find that this, unlike the other existing bastions, was not a tower built against the wall, but a semicircular bay in the wall. It appears as if this semicircular bay was the south-western termination of the thirteenth-century fortifications, and an element of great danger: for to the eastward of this tower, between the thirteenth-century wall and the cliff, was a space commanded only by the wall and a very inefficient flanking fire from this tower. The limestone cliff at this point shelved away, and proved too disintegrated to afford a foundation for wall or tower, nearer to the sea than this bay, without a very heavy outlay in building up from below,—an expense apparently shirked by the Valentian architect.

CURTAIN BETWEEN BASTION H AND BASTION I.

Figured in Norris, Plate 26 ; Hullmandel's *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, No. 1.

This piece of wall is 12 yards in length. As already stated, this corner of the fortifications gave serious trouble to Earl Jasper's architect. A sound place had to be found on the cliff. This was done ; but it was 30 ft. below the base of Bastion H. However, Bastion I was there built, and the two towers, H and I, connected by a wall ; the parapet-walk being carried on to the new turret, I, on three arches.

BASTION I.

Figured in Norris, Plate 26 ; by Hullmandel as No. 1 in *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, and in S. C. Hall's *South Wales*.

To make a satisfactory termination to his wall, Jasper Tudor's architect had to erect a tower some 50 ft. high, so he determined to make a little one. The bastion is square, and bonded into the last of the arches. The turret is 9 ft. 10 ins. by 5 ft. 4 ins. It is protected by four crenelles and two loops. Overhanging the sea, this little south-west turret is one of the most picturesque objects in Tenby. It curiously resembles the church towers of the district, having the same batter.

THE MOAT.

Of this there is neither plan nor picture.

We have now traced the wall from its source at the Carmarthen Gate on the north-east cliff to its termination at the south-west turret. As previously noted, in the year 1457 the Mayor, freeholders, and burgesses agreed to cleanse the moat round the town, and make it 30 ft. broad in every part. This moat, of course, though stated to have run round the town, would only have covered that portion of the wall which we have

examined, for a moat on the cliff-sides would have been a useless impossibility.

As the moat was excavated through a limestone rock, it would not have held water, excepting at the point known as South Pool, where its course happened to run through a fault filled in with clay; and as this happened also to be at its lowest level, a pool of stagnant water was the result.

Excavations for draining purposes have shown that the moat did not run past the North Gate, but commenced at the northern end of Frog Street. A cutting made near the centre of South Parade (or The Whale, as it was formerly called) showed that the moat was actually 30 ft. in width, but there was no sign of a retaining wall. Whether it stopped at the South-West Gate, and began again on the southern side, or ran round it (some sort of bridge giving access to the town), is not known. Between the two gates the row of trees pretty clearly shows the line of the moat.

On the southern side of the South-West Gate we are not so well informed. A drain-excavation shows it did not extend so far as the modern arch by Belmont.

On a list of Mayors in the handwriting of "Richard Rogers, ye sonne of John Rogers, one of ye Aldermen of ye town of Tenby, ye 16th day of October in ye yeare of our Lord God one thousand six hundred and twenty", is a note to the following effect:

"The yeare 1473, Jno. Bathoe, Bayleffe, made petition to King Edward 4th for abatement of Decayed houses in Tenby, and it was granted him they should not pay any burgage, but for them whereof the Whites Lands in the Whall by the old Lime kilns is part of it", etc., etc.

White's Land was what is now known as Warren Street, and the old Limekilns must have stood at the junction of that street with South Parade. In these kilns, I expect, was burnt the stone excavated from the moat, and used to make mortar for the walls and towers. The stone used came mostly from the shore.

CURTAIN BETWEEN BASTION I AND BASTION J (THE BRECHMAENCHINE TOWER).

Figured in Hullmandel's *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, Plate I.

Norris states, "from this point (*i.e.*, the south-west angle of the walls) to the Eastern Gate, the fortifications were carried in a lower and weaker line along the edge of the cliff, and adapted to all its irregularities." But we must not imagine the southern curtain was a thing of naught.

The wall eastward of Bastion I springs from the same base as the tower, and is now about 20 ft. high; but has at one time probably been higher, as there is no sign of looping or crenellation on its summit. This broken wall ascends the cliff for about 50 yards; then under Marine Terrace we find a fragment of original work intact: 6 yards straight, turn to the north 2 yards, again to the east 10 yards,—18 yards in all. In this interesting bit there are six crenelles, and four small square loops, unlike any we have as yet seen, constructed apparently for musketry. At the end is a loop of the ordinary description. All were served from the ground. From hence the wall seems to have run north-east, to meet the Watch House at the end of Frog Street.¹

It will be observed that here, for the first time since we left the Carmarthen Gate, a roadway or street is found on the inside of the curtain-wall. Up to this time we have encountered gardens, stables, and squalid outhouses abutting on the walls; whereas, from a strategic point of view, one would have expected to find a continuous roadway following the curtain all round the town; but this was not the case either in Tenby, Pembroke, or Haverfordwest.

¹ In a survey of Crown lands, late possessions of Jasper, Duke of Bedford, held in 1585, among the burgage rent reports is the following: "One D borgag at Froge Strete end, entring Gomer Stret, bilt upon the clyff wall, caled the Wach house." The Valentian wall probably ran from Bastion H to this Watch House, as shown on the plan.

Again, where intramural space must have been so valuable and extramural so cheap, it is curious to find such a large area given up to gardens, while houses were crowded together in what we should consider a very unpleasant and insanitary fashion ; but so it was in all three of the Pembrokeshire towns.

To return to the wall. Having reached the street now called Paragon, but known in the sixteenth century as Gomer Street, it disappears, having been removed in order that the modern roadway might be constructed. We find no trace of the wall until we come to the "Gun Fort." This is a sloping plateau, 55 ft. by 22 ft., and on a somewhat lower level than the road ; which it always must have been.

This piece of ground does not appear to have been artificially levelled for military purposes, a little patch in the centre has been smoothed and turfed down ; and though the cliff shows signs of scarping, that was not the work of mediæval engineers, but of the late Mr. Andrew Reed at the time he built Belmont Houses, about 1835. When guns were first mounted here is unknown. In all probability this battery assisted in driving off the Parliamentary squadron that bombarded Tenby in 1643, and again in 1644.

In an old document belonging to the writer, which seems to be a petition from the Mayor and Corporation of Tenby to the Government of the day, and which—though undated—internal evidence proves was written between 1776 and 1778, it is stated, "8 guns of ye 18 pounders are placed on ye south side of ye town in a strong place." It must have been from one of these guns that the legendary "old man-o'-war's man" fired the shot that hulled Paul Jones' privateer.

"At daylight one morning, in the early part of the year, a very suspicious-looking craft was observed anchored in Caldey Roadstead. She had all the appearance of a vessel of war, except that no guns were visible. As the day wore on, the excitement of the inhabitants was wrought up to fever heat, and they flocked to the Gun Fort and Castle Hill to obtain a view

of the vessel. A boat was sent off by the guard to learn how matters stood; but the account given by the crew not being deemed satisfactory, it was decided to fire upon her. Several shots were fired from a gun mounted on the South Cliff, but not one struck. In their dilemma the gunners sent for an old man-o'-war's man who resided in the town. He came down, loaded, and brought the gun to bear. The first shot told, striking the vessel's bulwark; the second brought a topmast down. A cheer greeted the handiwork of the 'old salt', which was joined in by a respectably-dressed gentleman, riding-whip in hand, who had been standing looking on. He congratulated the sailor, remarking that it deserved a glass of brandy, at the same time appealing to those around to say if it did not. The crowd were unanimous in their opinion that it was well deserved, and an adjournment took place to a well-known hostelry, 'The Jolly Sailor', with the result that not another shot was fired.

"Towards nightfall the gentleman engaged a boat and crew to row him to a vessel crossing the Bay, in the direction of the Carmarthen Bar. As the boat neared the Woolhouse Rocks, the stranger, who was sitting in the bow, telescope in hand, suddenly shouted, 'Port! Quick!'

"'That will bring us down to the roadstead,' replied the man at the helm.

"'Precisely! That is where I wish to go.' Pulling out a formidable pair of pistols, he coolly remarked, if they did not carry out his instructions, he should pot a pair, and throw the other overboard. There was nothing for it but to pull to the suspicious-looking craft.

"On board, the Tenby boatmen found that all the damage she had sustained was repaired, and she was ready for sea. They were not, however, allowed to return until they had been well plied with grog. When they did make a start, the stranger requested them to inform the people of Tenby how they had been treated by Paul Jones."—*Tenby Observer*, June 14th, 1883.

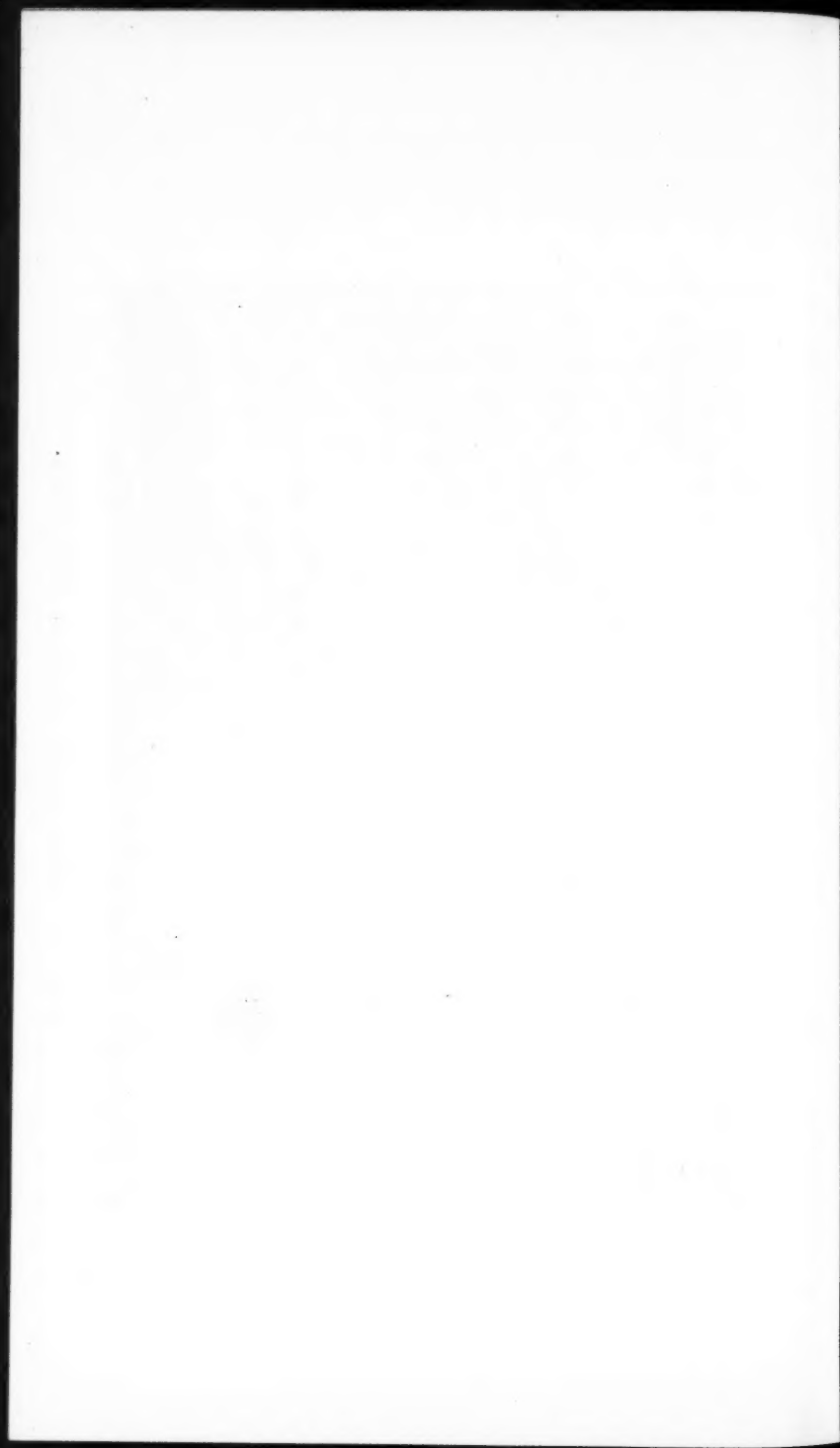
Whether this story is true may be doubted. Probably our Editor will say it is not archaeology; but as a typical Tenby tale, "e'en let it pass, my masters."

One of the guns forming the battery at this place was erected as a post in Tor Lane, from which position it was rescued in 1883, and mounted on the Castle Hill.

Within the last twenty years a ruined building stood at the bottom of Creswell Street, known as the "Guard-Room". It had no architectural features, and was per-



Walls of Tenby, Bastion at Brech Maen Chine.



haps erected in the eighteenth century for the protection of the artillerymen who served the Gun Fort Battery. It was purchased by the late Mr. Charles Allen, who presented it to the Corporation of Tenby in order that it might be pulled down to widen the road.

Immediately to the eastward of Gun Fort was a deep indentation or chine which ran in from the shore, and continued across St. Julian Street. It was known as Brechmaenchine, or the Chine of the Spotted Stone.¹ The walls followed a considerable distance round this bay, and can still be traced between Ivy Cottages and Lansdowne House, and from thence on to Bastion J. Brechmaenchine has been reclaimed and filled up, partly by the Corporation, partly by individuals, until it has disappeared. There is a flight of rough steps running down to the shore at this point; probably they were formerly connected with a sallyport in the wall. These steps are still known to old Tenbyites as "Break Man's Shins."

BASTION J (OR THE BRECHMAENCHINE TOWER).

Not figured.

This bastion still remains, and is probably in good condition; but concerning its interior we actually know nothing, for in the filling-up operations which have taken place at various times in the neighbourhood of Brechmaenchine this tower has been covered nearly to its summit on the inside. On the outside the cliff is too precipitous to peep into its unknown chambers through the loophole or oilet. Its approaches are also buried, so we can only describe the outside shell.

This bastion, then, is a semicircular tower built against the wall,—not a bay in the wall, like H. Whether it is a plain semicircle, or composed of pinched

¹ Perhaps the cliff may have been speckled with fossil oyster-shells, as is the case with the rocks in the quarry beyond Jubilee Walk.

arches, like Nos. c and d, in its present condition no one can say.

Five steps lead up from the level of the garden to the roof of the tower, the entrance to which is on the eastern side, and 2 ft. wide, which added to the 7 ft. of town wall makes a base of 9 ft. from east to west. The diameter from the centre to the middle of the semicircular southern wall is 8 ft. From the top of the tower to the lowest line of masonry is about 18 ft. There is a large plain loop near the bottom, looking south-east, and an oilet on the same level, looking south-west. Both must have been served from the basement. About 4 ft. from the top there is a line of corbels.

This tower has every appearance of belonging to the Valentian or thirteenth-century period. Probably the oilet was inserted.

SITE OF WALL FROM BASTION J TO FOUNDATION
OF TOWER K.

Not figured.

This portion of the fortification has disappeared, and not much evidence as to its position or construction is attainable.

BASTION K.

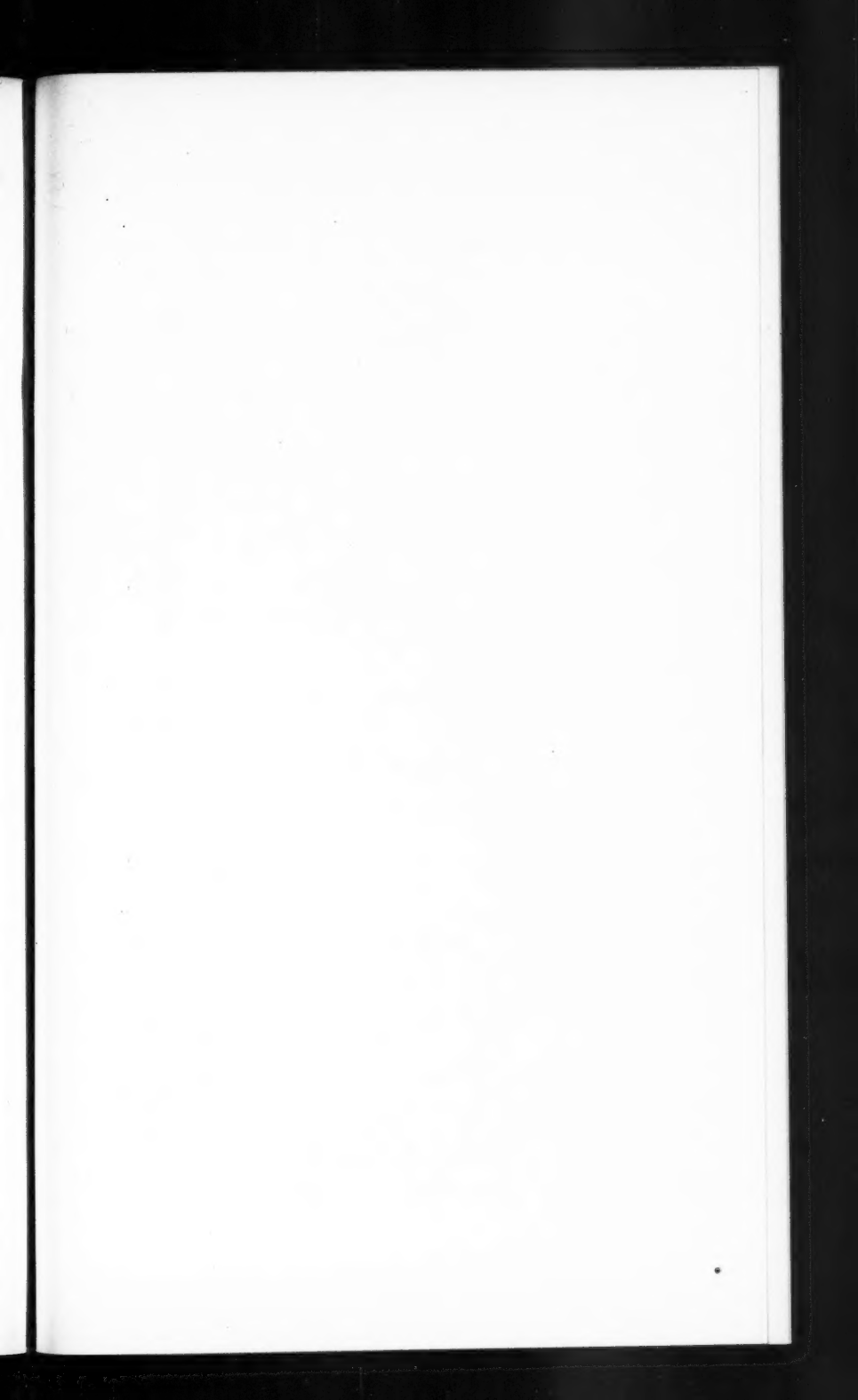
Not figured.

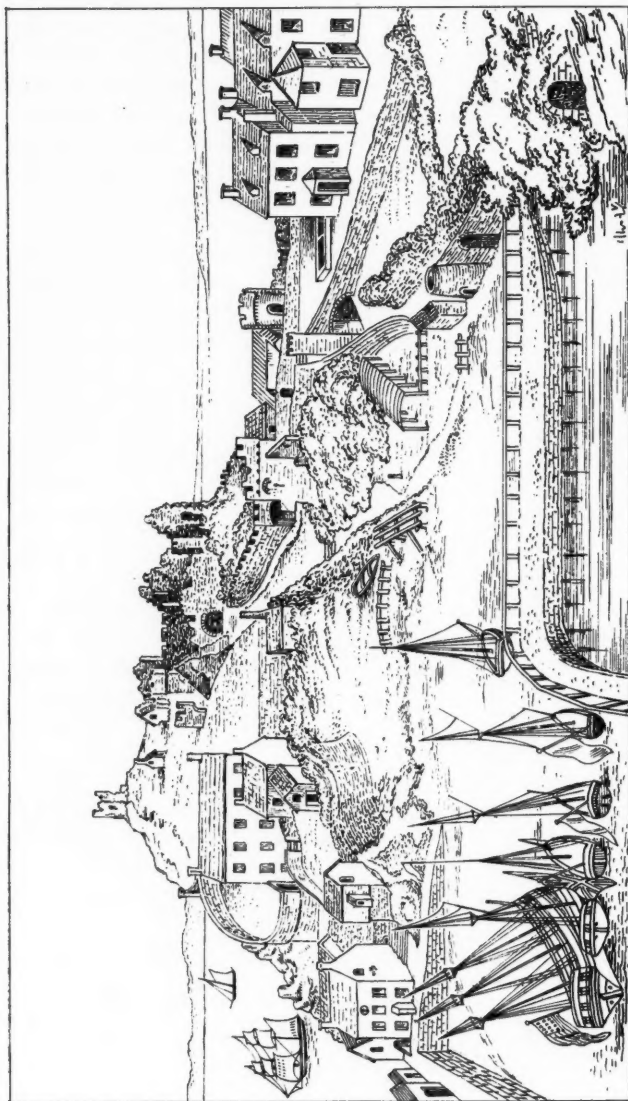
On the cliff-wall surrounding Lexden Terrace garden is a modern turret built apparently on old foundations, which may have formed Bastion K.

CURTAIN FROM SUPPOSED BASTION K TO FOUNDATION
OF BASTION L.

Figured in Hullmandel's *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, Plate No. 2.

This portion of the wall followed closely along the edge of the cliff. Portions of it still remain, but so modified by the various owners that it is hard to identify the fragments.





Walls of Tenby, from a Picture in possession of C. F. Egerton Allen, Esq.

BASTION L.

Not figured.

In the garden above No. 1, St. Julian's Terrace is the foundation of a round tower, which the owner, Mrs. Gwynne, has utilised to make into a little round pond. Immediately fronting this turret was the outlet of the subway leading from the inner Harbour Gate to St. Julian's Street, from which Bridge Street took its name. The apertures giving light and air to this tunnel are shown in an old water-colour picture belonging to Mr. Egerton Allen, drawn apparently between the years 1783 and 1797. (See Plate.)

CURTAIN FROM SITE OF BASTION L TO BASTION M.

Partly figured in Hullmandel's *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, Plate No. 3.

Little or nothing is known of this piece of wall. Hullmandel shows it in a very dilapidated condition; neither loops nor crenellation are to be seen in his picture.

BASTION M.

Figured in Mr. Allen's picture and Hullmandel's *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, Plate No. 3.

Though this has totally disappeared, we can form a fair notion of its appearance. Mr. Allen's picture, taken from the north, shows it as a bay in the wall, like Bastion H, with a parapet running round to serve its crenellated top. These crenellations are also shown in Hullmandel's picture. Both give a door through the outer wall, which must have been a modern alteration.

CURTAIN BETWEEN BASTION M AND BASTION N,
OR HOOPER'S COT.

Figured in Mr. Allen's picture and Hullmandel's *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, No. 3.

There is nothing characteristic in this piece of

walling ; neither crenelles nor looping are visible. In Mr. Allen's picture a door is shown, evidently modern.

BASTION N, OR HOOPER'S COT.

Figured in Buck's View (1740) ; Hullmandel's *Panoramic Views of Tenby*, No. 3. In Mr. Allen's picture it is hidden by the Whitesand Gate.

Hooper's Cot was a rectangular building with a very highly-pitched roof. It had on the north, according to Buck, two stories with two windows in each ; and on the south, according to Hullmandel, three stories ; a door only on the ground-floor, one window on the first floor, and two on the second. No elevation of the western front has been preserved. On the east it joined on to the gate leading to the South Sands ; and in one of its walls, the coulisse, or slot in which the portcullis ran, still remains. Though roof-windows and doors were comparatively modern insertions, the building was probably asquare tower of 1457, and in it was embedded a round tower of the earlier Valentinian fortification which may still be seen in the modern Baths.

CURTAIN WALL EXTENDING FROM BASTION N TO THE WHITESAND GATE (O).

Figured in Buck.

This piece of wall is so lightly marked in Buck's picture that at the first glance one supposes it to be open space ; but on more careful examination it is shown to reach from the top of Hooper's Cot to the top of the Whitesand Gate, and to contain one row of six loops.

WHITESAND GATE (O).

Figured in Buck and Mr. Allen's picture.

Concerning this gate, Norris writes, " Adjoining the Eastern Gate" (*i.e.*, the one leading to the South Sands) " stood a square tower of great strength and

solidity. Beneath it was a long, narrow archway, by which the town was entered from this side. It was pulled down about fifteen years ago", *i.e.*, 1797; and, moreover, the ground it stood upon was cut away to make the slope for Sir William Paxton's new road from the Pier. Buck's View of Tenby (1740) gives us an elevation of the north and east sides; Mr. Allen's picture, of the north; of the other sides we know nothing. It was destroyed before Norris or Hullmandel began to draw. From these two sketches the Whitesand Gate appears a large square building. Both pictures show that the roof was crenellated, but neither exhibit loops. This, however, is not decisive, for both pictures are on a very small scale. Still, Allen's does show that a projecting building on the north-west corner—perhaps a staircase—was looped; and it also shows an oillet on the north face, which gave light to an upper chamber. Buck gives the outer arch of the gate on the east side; so, no doubt, the corresponding arch was on the west face. In the Burgage rent-rolls, Oct. 30, 28 Elizabeth (1585), "One Arch somtym in tenor of John Glov, the rent *iiijd.*; the sam is the Whitesond Gat, the housing whereof is now in decay, and standith void. No rent payd, *iiijd.*"

Jasper Tudor granted the walls and moats to the Mayor and burgesses and freeholders of Tenby for ever. Did he reserve the gates? If not, how comes it that John Glov rented the Whitesand Gate from the Crown? There can be no doubt this gate was a Tudor, not a Valentian, erection.

CURTAIN FROM WHITESAND GATE (O) TO INNER
HARBOUR GATE (P).

Figured in Mr. Allen's picture. Buck is very foggy at this point.

Mr. Allen's picture shows loops in the wall, but no crenellations. It could not have been very high; 6 ft. perhaps. Inside this wall the fishermen used to collect when bad weather prevented them from going to sea.

For this reason it was known as Pennyless Cove. At Christmas time the loungers on this wall inaugurated a masquerade of their own. One member of their community, disguised in a mask and bedecked with evergreens, was borne on the shoulders of four comrades through the town; and as Lord Mayor of Pennyless Cove solicited largess from the spectators.

INNER HARBOUR GATE (P).

Figured in Norris' *Etchings*, Plate 30, and Mr. Allen's Picture.

This gateway was the inlet to the subway which ran under Bridge Street and St. Julian Street. In Mr. Allen's picture two apertures are shown at the junction of these streets, designed to provide this tunnel with light and air. In both pictures some remains of a tower are shown on the eastern corner of the gate, and beneath a flight of steps. These, no doubt, were erected when war times were over, for the benefit of the Lord Mayor of Pennyless Cove and his merry men, two of whom may be seen in Norris's picture. The arch was rather flat. The passage was filled up in 1811.

THE DOUBLE CURTAIN CONNECTING INNER HARBOUR GATE (P) WITH OUTER HARBOUR GATE (Q).

Figured in Mr. Allen's Picture.

These appear as two crooked walls with no signs of looping, crenellation, or parapet. Norris describes the road as steep and narrow.

THE OUTER HARBOUR GATE (Q).

Figured in Norris' *Etchings*, Plate 29, and in Mr. Allen's Picture.

On the eastern side of this gate was a postern. The gate itself was not so flat as the Inner Harbour Gate. It had a parapet-wall overhead, protected by a crenelated wall. Perhaps this was also looped, but the ivy in Norris's picture covers them. On the western side

an opening in the wall may be seen ; probably recent, though the angle appears clean and sharp. The Gate was destroyed in 1811.

CURTAIN FROM HARBOUR GATE (Q) TO BASTION R.

Not figured.

None of the pictures help us, and it is impossible to identify the wall until we come to Bastion R.

BASTION R.

Not figured.

Like Bastion J, it is filled up to the top, so what may be inside is unknown. This has been done to raise the roadway. But, more unfortunate than Bastion J, the foot of the tower is also buried many feet deep in an accumulation of abominations that are a disgrace to the authorities of Tenby. From a notice in the Burgage rent-roll we find that this tower was a bay in the wall, not a round tower : " One Arch set in the tounne wall in Bridges Stret, over against Sarjents Lane end, which is now a little garden, and was somtym in tenor of John Tokeston, in the occupation of John Robin, claymed by John Williams, and so no rent payd, *ijd.*"

CURTAIN FROM BASTION R TO OCTAGON TOWER S.

Not figured.

Fenton, p. 446, says, "At a gateway leading to the Pier (q), the North Wall begins ; at first takes its course running at the foot of the cliff, near the sands (to r), then in an oblique direction climbs up the precipitous steep on that side, till it reaches the spot where formerly stood the West Gate (A and B), which Leland calls the seemliest." This precipitous height, formerly well known to the inhabitants of Tenby as Cornish Cliff, has been so modified by the erection of retaining

arches at its base, and the raising of Quay Hill on its eastern side, that place and name have passed away together. Cornish Cliff and Cornish Down (a farm near Scotsborough) perhaps both took their title from a family of that name mentioned in the Court Rolls.

OCTAGON TOWER S.

Figured in Norris, Plate 36.

Cornish Cliff was crowned by the old town house of the Barretts. At the General Sessions, Oct. 5th, 1688, the Jury presented "the Bailiffs for not repairing the Cliff wall against the house of Peter Barrett." The Barretts were of Pendine. Arms, *gu.*, on a chief indented *arg.*, three escallops *sa.*¹ Jenkin Barrett served as Bailiff for Tenby in 1531, and Peter Barrett as Mayor in 1692. During this period the family flourished in Tenby, serving as Mayors and Bailiffs very frequently. The direct line died out in an heiress, who married — Saunders. Norris describes the ruins of their house as consisting of "some small remains of the front of a building which extended backward to the edge of the cliff, where a large gable covered with ivy is still standing. The front towards the street consisted of a small octagon turret, the upper part of which had been a bow-window, and three lancet windows." This octagon turret, though evidently a domestic and not a military building, seems to have been included in the list of twenty-four bastions.

CURTAIN FROM OCTAGON TOWER S TO SQUARE BASTION T.

Not figured.

No remains. Must have followed the edge of the cliff.

¹ Llysnewydd MS., article, "Narberth and Easeweare."

BASTION T.

Figured in Buck's View.

In the garden opposite to No. 9, High Street, will be found part of the foundation of the little square tower figured in Buck's View. It was then covered by a high roof which came to a point at the top.

Curtain from Bastion T to Bastion A not figured. No remains.

(To be concluded.)

CATALOGUE OF THE EARLY CHRISTIAN MONUMENTS IN PEMBROKESHIRE.

COMPILED BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, Esq., F.S.A.

Readings of inscriptions chiefly after Prof. J. Rhys, LL.D., but verified by comparison in all cases with the stones themselves.

TABLE No. 1, GIVING LOCALITIES ARRANGED ALPHABETICALLY, WITH PARISH, POSITION, AND DISTANCE FROM NEAREST RAILWAY STATION.

CLASS I.—Monuments with Inscriptions in Debased Latin Capitals or Ogams.

Locality and Title of Monument.	Parish.	Position.	Distance from nearest ¹ Railway Station.
Bridell ... (the "Nettasagri" stone)	Bridell	Standing in churchyard	Three miles south of Cardigan, and one mile and a half west of Cilgerran
Caldy ... (the "Catucoeni" stone)	Penally (extra parochial)	Dug up in ruins of Priory; and now fixed against wall of porch of Priory Church	Three miles south of Tenby by sea
Carnhedryn (the "Rinaci" stone)	St. David's	Placed within the porch of the Church of St. James the Great, Carnhedryn	Two and a half miles north of Solva, and fourteen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
Caswilia, No. 1 (the "Vendogne" stone)	Brawdy	Formerly used as footbridge over stream close to Caswilia Farm; afterwards lying by side of road leading to Caswilia Farm, and now placed in Brawdy Church-yard	Ten miles north-west of Haverfordwest, and four miles south-west of Letterston
Caswilia, No. 2 (the "Maqui Quagte" stone)	"	Used as gatepost at entrance to Caswilia Farm-yard	Ditto

Cheriton ... (the "Canelorig" stone)	Cheriton, or Elidyr	Used as altar-slab in chantry on south side of chancel of church	Three miles south of Pembroke
Cilgerran ... (the "Trenergusi" stone)	Cilgerran	Standing in churchyard on south side of church	Three miles south-east of Cardigan
Clydey, No. 1 ... (the "Solini" stone)	Clydey	Formerly built into the churchyard wall, near east entrance; and now placed inside church	Three miles north-east of Glogue
Clydey, No. 2 ... (the "Etterni" stone)	"	Built into the north wall of the churchyard as a post for a sun-dial	Ditto
Clydey, No. 3 ... (the "Dobitaci" stone)	"	Removed from Clydey and for a long time built into the steps leading up to the granary of Dugood Farm, one mile and a half north of Clydey; now placed inside Clydey Church	Ditto
Cwm Glyn ... (the "Vitaliani" stone)	Nevern	Used as a gate-post on south side of high road from Cardigan to Nevern at entrance to Cwmgloyn Farm; taken from Nevern	Six miles and a half south-west of Cardigan
Dogmaell's (St.) ... (the "Sagrani" stone)	St. Dogmaell's or Llan- dudoch	Formerly used as a footbridge at St. Dog- maell's Abbey, now in grounds adjoining Vicarage	One mile west of Cardigan
Llandello, No. 1 ... (the "Andagelli" stone)	Llangolman with Llandello and Maenclochog	Standing close to east end of chancel of ruined church of Llandello	One mile and a half east of Maen- clochog
Llandello, No. 2 ... (the "Coimagni" stone)	Ditto	Forming south side of stile at east entrance to disused churchyard	Ditto
Llandyssilio, No. 1 ... (the "Clitorigi" stone)	Llandyssilio	Built into south wall of nave of church next east end	One mile and a half north of Clyn- derwen
Llandyssilio, No. 2 ... (the "Euo'engi" stone)	"	Built into south wall of nave of church next west end	Ditto
Llandyssilio, No. 3 ... (the "—" stone)	"	Built into wall of church	Ditto

¹ By "nearest" is here meant "most accessible".

Locality and Title of Monument.	Parish.	Position.	Distance from nearest Railway Station.
Nicholas (St.) (the "Tuncetace" stone)	St. Nicholas	Formerly used as a stile in the hedge of the churchyard; and now built into wall of churchyard	Four miles south-west of Fishguard
Rickardston (the "Brinac" stone)	Llandelely	Used as a gate-post to a field near Rickardston Farm-house	Three miles north-east of Solva, and ten miles north-west of Haverwest
Spittal (the "Ewli" stone)	Spittal	Standing in churchyard near south porch	Five miles north of Haverfordwest, and three miles and a half north-west of Clarbeston Road
Steynton (the "Gendil" stone)	Steynton	Standing in churchyard	One mile and a half north-east of Milford
Stoneditch ¹	Narberth	Formerly standing at Stoneditch; now lost	One mile south-west of Narberth
Trefgarne (Little) (the "Hogtavis" stone)	Spittal	Used as gate-post near entrance to Farm of Trefgarne Fach	Seven miles north of Haverfordwest

CLASS II.—*Monuments with Inscriptions in Hiberno-Saxon Minuscules.*

Carew (Great Cross of Mar-gteut)	Carew	Standing by side of road to the east of Carew Castle	Six miles west of Tenby
David's (St.), No. 3 (Pillar Stoup)*	St. David's	Standing in north transept of Cathedral	Seventeen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
David's (St.), No. 4 (Cross-slab of Hed and Isaac, sons of Bi-hop Abraham)	"	Found, in 1892, built into rubble wall at west end of Lady Chapel of Cathedral, and now fixed in wall of south transept	Ditto

* Prof. J. Rhys and Mr. E. Laws examined this stone recently, and came to the conclusion that it was not inscribed, as stated by Prof. J. O. Westwood.

Edren's (St.), No. 1 (A- <i>w</i> cross-slab)	St. Edren's	...	...	Formerly lying in churchyard at foot of tower, and now fixed inside church against wall	Ten miles north-west of Haverford-west, and three miles and a half south-west of Letterston
Edren's (St.), No. 3 (A- <i>w</i> Xpc inc cross-slab)	"	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
Nevern (Great Cross)	Nevern	...	...	Standing in churchyard on south side of church	Eight miles south-west of Cardigan
Penally, No. 4 (Cross of Mail Dom-nae)	Penally	...	...	Formerly serving as jamb of fireplace of vestry in church, and now lost	One mile and a half south-west of Tenly, and a quarter of a mile north-west of Penally
Pen Arthur, No. 1 (Stone of Gurmare)	St. David's	...	...	Formerly used as gate-post at Pen Arthur Farm, and now placed within Bishop Vaughan's Chapel in St. David's Cathedral	One mile north-west of St. David's

CLASS III.—Monuments with Celtic or Hiberno-Saxon Ornament.²

*Carew (Great Cross of Martegut)	Carew	Standing by side of road to the east of Carew Castle	Six miles west of Tenby
David's (St.), No. 1 (Broken cross-slab)	St. David's	...	...	Found during restoration of Cathedral; for some time in Bishop Vaughan's Chapel, and now built into wall of south transept	Seventeen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
David's (St.) No. 2 (Broken cross-head)	"	...	...	Lying outside door of Chancellor's house ...	Ditto

¹ In Stone Ditch Lane Mr. Arthur Lascelles showed Mr. Edward Lavis a square stone in a bank, which "everybody always touched with their stick for luck as they passed". We uncovered it all round, and found a roughly-squared stone, about 20 x 20 x 24 inches. This is said to be the stone from which Stone Ditch takes its name. It has no lettering or ornamentation work; it may, however, have been part of the pedestal of a cross.

² Those marked with an asterisk are inscribed as well as ornamented, and are repeated in Class III.

Locality and Title of Monument.	Parish.	Position.	Distance from nearest Railway Station.
David's (St.), No. 3 (Pillar stoup)	St. David's	Standing in north transept of Cathedral	Seventeen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
*David's (St.), No. 4 (Cross-slab of Hed and Isaac, sons of Bishop Abraham)	"	Found in 1892 built into rubble wall at west end of Lady Chapel, and now fixed in wall of south transept	Ditto
Dogmael's (St.), No. 2... (Broken cross-slab)	St. Dogmael's	In grounds adjoining vicarage	One mile west of Cardigan
Dogmael's (St.), No. 3... (Broken cross-slab)	"	Ditto	Ditto
Llanwnda, No. 1 (Stone with human head)	Llanwnda	Found during restoration in 1881, and now built into wall of church	Three miles north-west of Fishguard
Llanwnda, No. 2 (Cross-slab with key-pattern border)	"	Lying in churchyard	Ditto
*Nevern, No. 1 (Great cross)	Nevern	Standing in churchyard on south side of church	Eight miles south-west of Cardigan
Penally, No. 1 (Cross-shaft)	Penally	Standing in churchyard on north-east of church	One mile and a half south-west of Tenby, and a quarter of a mile north-west of Penally
Penally, No. 2 (Cross)	"	Standing in churchyard on south-west of church	Ditto
Penally, No. 3 (Fragment of cross-shaft)	"	Formerly serving as jamb of fireplace in vestry of church, and now kept at vicarage	Ditto
*Penally, No. 4 (Fragment of cross-shaft of Mail Domnac)	"	Formerly serving as jamb of fireplace in vestry of church, and now lost	Ditto

*Pen Arthur, No. 1 (Stone of Gurnarc)	...	St. David's	...	...	Formerly used as gate-post at Pen Arthur Farm, and now placed within Bishop Vaughan's Chapel in St. David's Cathedral	One mile north-west of St. David's
Pen Arthur, No. 2 (Stone with circular cross of interlaced work)	...	"	...	...	Formerly built into hedge at Pen Arthur Farm, and now placed within Bishop Vaughan's Chapel	Ditto
Pen Arthur, No. 3 (Stone with circular cross of key-pattern)	...	"	...	...	Ditto	Ditto
Capel Colman (Maen-ar-Golman)	...	Llangolman	...	...	Used as gate-post about 150 yards from churchyard	One mile east of Boncath
Croes Goch (Mesur-y-dorth)	...	St. David's	...	...	Standing on east side of road	Six miles north-east of St. David's, and fourteen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
David's (St.), No. 5	...	St. David's	...	...	Found during restoration, and now placed within Bishop's Vaughan's Chapel	Seventeen miles north-west of Haverfordwest
Edren's (St.), No. 2	...	St. Edren's	...	...	Formerly lying in churchyard at base of tower, and now placed within church	Ten miles north-west of Haverfordwest, and three miles and a half south-west of Letterston
Edren's (St.), No. 4	...	St. Edren's	...	...	Standing in churchyard	Ditto
Lawhaden ...	...	Lawhaden	...	...	Built into east wall of church	Four miles north-west of Narberth
Llandyssilio, No. 4	...	Llandyssilio	...	...	Built into south wall of nave of church at west corner	One mile and a half north of Clynderwen
Llanwnda, No. 3	...	Llanwnda	...	...	Found during restoration in 1881, and built into wall of church outside	Three miles north-west of Fishguard
Llanwnda, No. 4	...	"	...	...	Ditto	Ditto

CLASS IV.—Monuments with Plain Crosses either Incised or in Relief.

Locality and Title of Monument.	Parish.	Position.	Distance from nearest Railway Station.
Llanwnda, No. 5	Llanwnda	Found during restoration in 1881, and now built into wall of church	Three miles north-west of Fishguard
Llanwnda, No. 6	"	Ditto	Ditto
Llanwnda, No. 7	"	Ditto	Ditto
Llanwnda, No. 8	"	Built into hedge at cross roads, half-a-mile south-east of Llanwnda church, towards Goodwic	Ditto
Llanwnwr ...	"	Standing in farmyard near ancient graves dug in the rock	Five miles north-west of Fishguard
Llanychllwydog, No. 1	Llanychllwydog	Standing in churchyard	Five miles south-east of Fishguard and three miles and a half north of Punctheston
Llanychllwydog, No. 2	"	Standing in churchyard	Ditto
Nevern, No. 2	Nevern	Forming part of pavement of church on north side of chancel	Eight miles south-west of Cardigan
Newport ...	Newport	Lying in churchyard	Ten miles south-west of Cardigan
Non's (St.)	St. David's	Built into east wall of ruined chapel	One mile south of St. David's
Pen Arthur, No. 4	"	Formerly used as gate-post of field close to Pen Arthur Farm, and now placed within Bishop Vaughan's Chapel in St. David's Cathedral	One mile north-west of St. David's
Pen Prisk ...	Moylgrove	Built into wall on Pen Prisk Farm	Four miles south-west of Cardigan
Pont Faen, No. 1	Pontfaen	Lying in churchyard	Four miles and a half south-east of Fishguard, and three miles and a half north of Punctheston
Pont Faen, No. 2	"	Used as gatepost on east side of south entrance to churchyard	Ditto

TABLE NO. 2, GIVING LOCALITIES, READINGS OF INSCRIPTIONS, AND CLASS OF MONUMENT ON WHICH THEY OCCUR.

Monuments with Inscriptions in Ogam and Debased Latin Capitals.

Place.	Class of Monument.	Readings of Inscriptions.
Caldy ...	Upright cross slab ...	<p>✠</p> <p>et fINGNO CR ucir in illam fINGŋ roGO OMNIBur am mulanTibur ibi exorent PRO anima catuoconi</p> <p>On left angle—</p> <p>✠</p> <p>M A G L D U B R</p> <p>On right angle—</p> <p>✠</p> <p>I N B</p>

Place.	Class of Monument.	Readings of Inscriptions.
Caswalla, No. 1	Rude pillar-stone	<p>Debased Latin Inscription almost entirely obliterated</p> <p><i>On edge—</i></p> <p>V E N D O G N E I</p>
Cilgerran	Rude pillar-stone	<p>tRENEſum FILI MACUTRENI HIC IACIT</p> <p><i>On right angle—</i></p> <p>TR E N A G U S U M A Q U I</p> <p>M A Q U I T R E N I</p>
Clydey, No. 2	Rude pillar-stone	<p>ETTERN— FILI VICTOR</p> <p><i>On left angle—</i></p> <p>E T T E R N</p> <p><i>On right angle—</i></p> <p>T O R</p>

Clydey, No. 3

Rude pillar-stone with cross

DOBITACI
FILIVS EVOLENG—

On left angle—

D O V (O) T (A) C (O) S
 BL (A)

Cwm Gloyn
(from Nevern)

Rude pillar-stone

VITALIANI
EMERETO

On left angle—

V I T A L I A N I
 I

Dognael's (St.)

Rude pillar-stone

SAGRANI FILI
CVNOTAMI

On left angle—

S A G R A M N I M A Q U I
 C U N A T A M I

Place.	Class of Monument.	Readings of Inscriptions.
Llandello, No. 1 ...	Rude pillar-stone with cross	<p>ANDAGELL- IACIT FILI CAVET-</p> <p><i>On left angle—</i></p> <p>A N D A G E L L I</p> <p>M A C U C A V E T I</p> <p>Debased Latin Inscription almost entirely obliterated</p> <p><i>On left angle—</i></p> <p>G E N D I L I</p> <p>HOGTIVIS FILI DEMETI</p> <p><i>On slight angle in middle of Stone to right of Latin Inscription—</i></p> <p>O G T E N E</p>
Steynton ...	Rude pillar-stone with cross	
Trefgarne (Little) ...	Rude pillar stone	

Monuments with Inscriptions in Ogams only.

Bridell ...	...	Rude pillar-stone with cross	...	<p>On left angle—</p> <p>N E T T A S A G R I</p> <p>MA QU I</p> <p>M U C O I B R E¹ C I</p> <p>On left angle—</p> <p>(MA) QU (I) QU E² G T E</p>
Caswilla, No. 2	...	Rude pillar-stone	...	...

Monuments with Inscriptions in Debased Latin Capitals only.

Carn Hedryn	...	Rude pillar-stone	...	<p>RINACI</p> <p>NOMENA</p>
Cheriton	...	Rude pillar-stone	...	<p>CAM^VELORIG—</p> <p>FILI FANNVC—</p>

¹ Or perhaps—










² Or perhaps—















Place.	Class of Monument.	Readings of Inscriptions.
Clydey, No. 1	Rude pillar stone	SOLINI FILVS VENDONI
Llandeilo, No. 2	Rude pillar-stone	COIMAGNI FILI CAVETI
Llandysilio, No. 1...	Rude pillar stone	CL ^V TOR(GI) FILI PAVLINI MARINI LATIO
Llandysilio, No. 2...	Rude pillar-stone	EUOLENG- FIL- LITOGNI HIC IACIT
Nicholas (St.)	Rude pillar stone with cross	TVNCCETACE VX SOR DAARI HIC IA CIT
Rickardston	Rude pillar-stone	BRINACI FIL- ..V...G-
Spital...	Rude pillar-stone	EVALI FILI DENCVI CVNIOVENDE MATER EIVS
Stoneditch	Rude pillar-stone, now lost	Reading of inscription not clear

Monuments with Inscriptions in Hiberno-Saxon Minuscules.

Carew ...	...	Cross ...	...	<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> margit eure cett fx </div>
David's (St.), No. 1	...	Mutilated pillar on cross-shaft converted into holy-water stoup	...	... . icti
David's (St.), No. 2	...	Sepulchral cross-slab	...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> ā w </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 5px;"> ✠ </div> </div>
				<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> Ihs xp̄s </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 5px;"> ✠ Pontificis abraham fili . hic . hed jisac . quies Cunt </div> </div>
Edren's (St.), No. 1	...	Sepulchral cross-slab	...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> ā w </div> </div>
Edren's (St.), No. 3	...	Sepulchral cross-slab	...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> ā w xp̄c ihc </div> </div>
Nevern, No. 1	...	Cross	...	<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> haneh </div> <div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle; margin-left: 10px;"> <div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 2px; display: inline-block;"> dns </div> </div> </div>

Place.	Class of Monument.	Readings of Inscriptions.
Pen Arthur, No. 1 ...	Rude pillar with cross on front and back	AJW ihS Xp̄s ✕ gurm̄arc hec est crux quam edifica uit mail domnac
Penally, No. 4 ...	Fragment of cross-shaft ...	...

TABLE NO. 3, GIVING REFERENCES TO BOOKS AND TRANSACTIONS OF SOCIETIES WHERE MONUMENTS ARE ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIBED.

CLASS I.

Monument.	"Archæologia Cambrensis".	Prof. Westwood's "Lapidarium Walliæ".	No.	E. Hübner's "Insc. Brit. Christians".
Bridell (the "Nettasagri" stone) ...	Ser. Vol. p. III, vi, 314	Pl. Fig. p. liv, 1, 114	107	
Caldy (the "Catuoconi" stone) ...	III, i, 259	lii, 1, 106	94	
	IV, xi, 294	—	—	
	V, xiii, 98	—	—	
Carnhedryn (the "Rinaci" stone) ...	V, xiii, 106	—	—	
Caswilia, No. 1 (the "Vendogne" stone)	V, i, 48	—	—	
	V, xii, 184	—	—	
Caswilia, No. 2 (the "Quagte" stone) ...	V, i, 49	—	—	
	V, xii, 185	—	—	
Cheriton (the "Camelorigi" stone) ...	III, vii, 137	lii, 3, 102	95	
Cilgerran (the "Trenegusi" stone) ...	III, i, 9	liii, 1 and 2, 110	108	
Clydey, No. 1 (the "Solini" stone) ...	III, vi, 224	lix, 3, 122	111	
Clydey, No. 2 (the "Eterni" stone) ...	III, vi, 225	lix, 2, 123	160	
Clydey, No. 3 (the "Dobitaci" stone)...	III, vi, 227	lix, 1, 124	109	
	IV, v, 277	—	—	
Cwm Gloyn (the "Vitaliani" stone) ...	V, i, 50	li, 8, 103	102	
Dogmael's, St. (the "Sagrani" stone) ...	III, vi, 134	liv, 2, 115	106	
Llandeilo, No. 1 (the "Andagelli" stone)	V, vi, 307	—	—	
Llandeilo, No. 2 (the "Coimagni" stone)	V, vi, 308	—	—	
Llandyssilio, No. 1 (the "Clutorigi" stone)	III, vi, 54	liii, 3, 111	97	
Llandyssilio, No. 2 (the "Euolengi" stone)	III, vi, 56	liii, 5, 113	98	
Llandyssilio, No. 3 (the "—" stone)...	undescribed	—	—	
Nicholas, St. (the "Tuncetace" stone)	III, ii, 49	lix, 4, 126	101	
Ricardston (the "Brinaci" stone) ...	—	—	—	
Spittal (the "Euali" stone) ...	III, vii, 302	lii, 2, 109	99	
Steynton (the "Gendili" stone) ...	IV, xi, 392	—	—	
	V, vi, 308	—	—	
Stoneditch (the "—" stone) ...	IV, xiii, 40	—	—	
Trefgarne (the "Hogtavis" stone) ...	IV, vii, 54	li, 3, 105	—	

CLASS II.

Carew (Great Cross of Margiteut) ...	—	lvii, —, 119	96
David's (St.) No. 3 (pillar-stoup) ...	—	lxvi, 2, 131	—
David's (St.) No. 4 (cross-slab of Hed and Isaac) ...	V, ix, 78	—	—
	V, x, 281	—	—
Edren's (St.), No. 1 (A ^w slab) ...	IV, xiv, 262	—	—
	V, x, 281	—	—
Edren's (St.), No. 3 (x ^p c slab) ...	IV, xiv, 263	—	—
	V, x, 281	—	—
Nevern, No. 1 (great cross) ...	—	lxii, —, 100	103
Penally, No. 4 (cross of Mail Domnac)	—	lvi, 7 to 10, 118	93
Penarthur, No. 1 (stone of Gurmanc)...	V, iii, 44	lx, 2, 127	100

CLASS III.

Monument.	"Archæologia Cambrensis."	Prof. Westwood's "Lapidarium Walliæ."	Hübner.
	<i>Ser. Vol. p.</i>	<i>Pl. Fig. p.</i>	<i>No.</i>
*Carew (Great Cross of Margiteut) ...	—	lviii, —, 119	96
David's (St.), No. 1 (broken cross-slab)	—	lxiii, 4, 131	—
David's (St.), No. 2 (broken cross-head)	—	lxv, 1 and 2, 129	—
David's (St.), No. 3 (pillar-stoup) ...	—	lxv, 3 and 4, 131	—
*David's (St.), No. 4 (cross-slab of Hed and Isaac)	V, ix, 78	—	—
Dogmael's (St.), No. 2 (broken cross-slab)	—	lxi, 1, 129	—
Dogmael's (St.), No. 3 (broken cross-slab)	—	lxi, 2, 129	—
Llanwnda, No. 1 (stone with human head)	IV, xiii, 104	—	—
Llanwnda, No. 2 (cross-slab with key- pattern border)	IV, xiii, 106	—	—
*Nevern, No. 1 (great cross) ...	III, vi, 46	lxii, —	103
Penally, No. 1 (cross-shaft) ...	—	lv, —	—
Penally, No. 2 (cross) ...	III, x, 328	lvi, 1 to 3, 117	—
Penally, No. 3 (fragment of cross-shaft)	—	lvi, 4 to 6, 118	—
*Penally, No. 4 (cross of Mail Domnac)	—	lvi, 7 to 9, 118	93
*Pen Arthur, No. 1 (stone of Gurmanc)	III, ii, 51	lx, 2, 127	100
	V, iii, 44	—	—
Pen Arthur, No. 2 (stone with circular cross of interlaced work)	—	lx, 3, 128	—
Pen Arthur, No. 3 (stone with circular cross of key pattern)	—	lx, 4, 128	—

CLASS IV.

Capel Colman (Maen-ar-Golman) ...	III, vii, 210	lviii, 1 and 2, 120	—
Croes Goch (Mesur-y-dorth) ...	—	lxiii, 2, 132	—
David's (St.) ...	undescribed	—	—
Edren's (St.), No. 2 ...	IV, xiv, 263	—	—
Edren's (St.), No. 4 ...	IV, xiv, 263	—	—
Lawhaden ...	—	lxi, 5, 129	—
Llandyssilio, No. 4 ...	III, vi, 57	liii, 4, 113	—
Llanwnda, No. 3 ...	IV, xiii, 106	—	—
Llanwnda, No. 4 ...	IV, xiii, 106	—	—
Llanwnda, No. 5 ...	IV, xiii, 107	—	—
Llanwnda, No. 6 ...	IV, xiii, 107	—	—
Llanwnda, No. 7 ...	undescribed	—	—
Llanwnda, No. 8 ...	undescribed	—	—
Llanwnwr ...	—	—	—
Llanychillydog, No. 1 ...	—	lviii, 5, 122	—
Llanychillydog, No. 2 ...	undescribed	—	—
Nevern, No. 2 ...	—	lxi, 4, 104	—
Newport ...	—	lxiii, 1, 131	—
Non's (St.) ...	—	lxiii, 3, 132	—
Pen Arthur, No. 4 ...	—	lxi, 6, 128	—
Pen Prisk ...	III, vii, 208	lviii, 6, 122	—
Pont Faen, No. 1 ...	III, vii, 212	lviii, 3, 121	—
Pont Faen, No. 2 ...	III, vii, 212	lviii, 4, 121	—

NOTE.—Monuments in Class III marked with an asterisk are inscribed as well as ornamented.

NOTES ON ENCAUSTIC TILES AND THE DESIGNS PORTRAYED ON THEM.

PARTICULARLY WITH REFERENCE TO RECENT
DISCOVERIES AT LAUNCESTON PRIORY.

BY OTHO B. PETER.

(Paper read at Launceston, Aug. 1895.)

I PROPOSE to give you this evening a short account of ancient encaustic, or burnt-in, pavement-tiles, such as those which have been lately found on the site of Launceston Priory. My drawings of the Launceston collection are full-sized, and are from traces taken direct from the tiles. These drawings show all the tile-patterns as yet discovered here.

Dr. Renaud, F.S.A., has made more than five hundred tracings of similar tiles found in various parts of England. In 1892 he read a paper before the Lancashire and Cheshire Antiquarian Society, giving the result of his researches. It is from that paper, and from my subsequent correspondence with him concerning the Launceston tiles, that I gathered much of the following information. From him also I obtained full-size illustrations of some tiles found at other places.

The raw materials from which the Launceston encaustic tiles were fabricated were the ferruginous clays of the neighbourhood and china-clay. Of the two kinds of clay composing the body of the tiles, the one which contained a red oxide of iron gave a warm colour when burnt; and the other, containing a black oxide of iron, resulted in tints varying from slate-grey to black.

After bringing the clay into a state of fine powder containing a certain amount of moisture, it was pressed into a mould under a common screw-press. The moulds

were usually from half an inch to an inch in depth, and from five to six inches square; and they not only produced the outer form of the tile, but also certain impressions forming designs on the face of the clay.

The tile thus formed was allowed to dry a little, and then liquid china-clay of white, black, green, yellow or brown tints, was poured over its surface. When this coating was sufficiently dry, it was carefully scraped off until the face of the tile was seen, the impressed spaces only being filled with the coloured matter.

Prior to placing the tile in the kiln, four or five indents were usually made on its back, to prevent the clay from bending. These indents also served to keep the tile in place when it was set in the pavement. The tile was next glazed, to protect the china-clay, which was of a more perishable nature than that forming the body of the tile. It was then fit for use.

The earliest known English specimens of monastic tiles date from the close of the twelfth century, and it is to that period that the bulk, if not all, of those found at Launceston belong.

Whether the art of making tiles and laying them as pavements was discovered in England, or was introduced from the Continent, is uncertain; but as early examples exist in Normandy, and Early English architecture followed in the wake of Archbishop Lanfranc's coming to this country, the presumption is in favour of a foreign origin.

Pictorial tiles first appeared in this country at the time when heraldry was being adopted by the leading personages of the realm. At this period both the King and his feudal lords were busy in building castles, and in founding monasteries and churches for the repose of their souls. No more lasting or appropriate method could have been devised for future recognition of their good works than that of stamping their armorial bearings on a durable substance, and placing such reminders in the religious establishments which they had benefited.

It is evident that an interchange of ideas prevailed

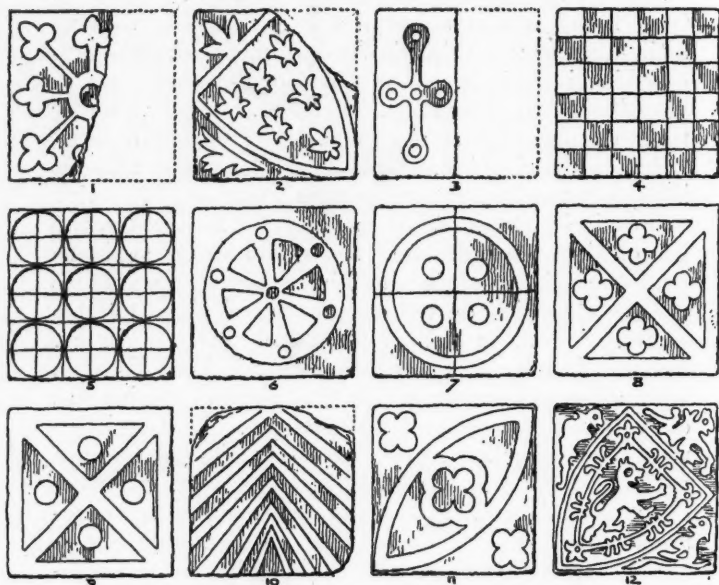
amongst the early manufacturers of tiles, who probably formed themselves into guilds, as did other classes of workmen at that time. This is proved from the fact that similar designs have been found on tiles in districts very far apart, although the moulds used are rarely, if ever, the same. For instance, the tiles which I have seen at Wells, Worcester, Glastonbury, Cleeve, Furness, Tavistock and Bodmin, have designs, in some instances, very similar to those unearthed at Launceston. Sometimes an abbot or a prior happened to have a tile-making monk in his establishment who was *original* in his designs, as the Abbot of Braubec seems to have had in the year 1210. That fact, however, coming to the knowledge of the Pope, His Holiness ordered "that the said Abbot, who has for a long time allowed his monk to construct pavements which exhibit levity and curiosity, be in slight penance for three days, the last of them on bread and water, and never again to lend the said monk, or let him presume to construct pavements which do not extend to the dignity of his Order." Perhaps two tiles, one of which is in St. Mary's Church, Derby, and the other in York Minster, were among those for which this original genius was caused by his superior to do penance. One depicts a man blowing a horn, while his companion performs a very unnatural feat of tumbling; and the other humorously sets a hare astride a hound, the hare appropriately blowing a horn as it rides. A grotesque face in the corner of this tile is shown laughing at the exhibition.

Designs on old tiles differ very much from the usual modern productions of the same nature. There is a delightful freedom from conventional rules in the patterns of the monkish craftsmen. Look at the defiance exhibited in the outstretched limbs of the armorial lions in tiles Nos. 12, 13 and 16 from our Priory, and on the one from Westminster Abbey, and the general boldness of all the designs. No two features of beast or bird are drawn alike : legs, heads, wings, beaks, all differ ; and

yet viewed collectively, the sketch, whatever its subject may be, exactly conveys the meaning which was intended and no other.

The subjects usually adopted for tile-decoration may be thus arranged—*Armorial*, *Pictorial*, *Symbolical*, and *Educational*.

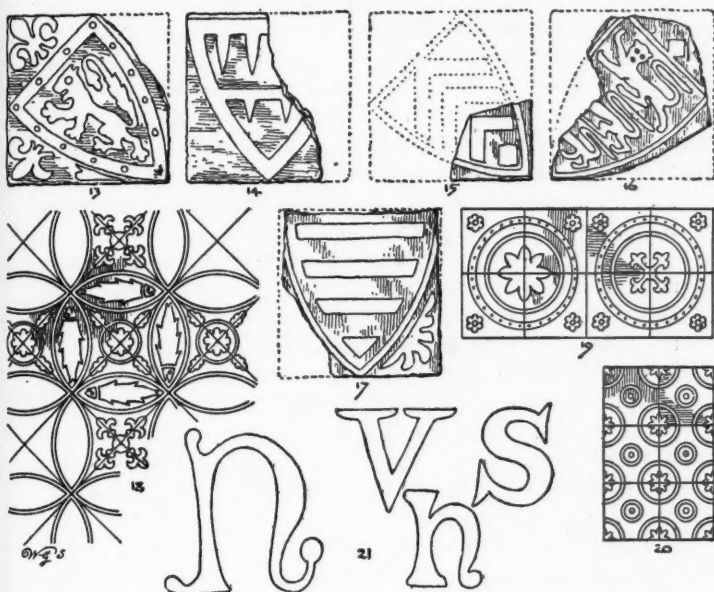
The most noted collections of armorial tiles are those which came from the site of the residence of the English



Encaustic Tiles found on Site of Launceston Priory.

kings at Caen, and are now in the keeping of the London Society of Antiquaries. Our collection at Launceston is rich in royal armorial tiles. We have the arms of England (No. 16), the arms of Scotland (No. 12), of France (No. 2), and of the Earldom of Cornwall (No. 13). There are also several portions of tiles bearing arms of families who were connected with the Arundells of Trevice, about the reign of Edward III, and

which probably formed the pavement of a chapel founded or endowed by a member of the Arundell family. These tiles are No. 14, which has the Raoll arms (two bars fusily, *sable*) ; No. 17, the arms of Fitz-Alan, lord of Bedale (barry of eight, *or* and *gules*). No. 15 has arms very like those of "Esse", the family from whom Sir H. Trecarrell (who built St. Mary Magdalene Church at Launceston) sprang. Nos. 10



Encaustic Tiles found on Site of Launceston Priory.

and 4 are also armorial tiles having patterns similar to quarterings on the Arundell coats.

Dr. Renaud says of our collection, that two of them may be considered prizes, viz., those with the arms of Scotland, and that with the Raoll arms. Amongst his varied expeditions he had never met with similar tiles to these.

Pictorial subjects embrace hunting scenes, rural

sports, floral decorations, and beasts, birds, fishes and reptiles, treated otherwise than in heraldry.

In the British Museum are three tiles forming a series. On the first a hound is drawn with nose to ground; on the second, a hare amongst clover, erect and listening; and on the third, the hare is in full flight.

Stags and hares pursued by hounds are met with both on tile-decorations and in carved work of a very early period. Such a chase is cut on the edge of the stone bench in the south porch of Lewannick Church. In the York Museum a cowed monk with the body of a beast is shown on a tile. This figure represents the old custom called "The Feast of Fools", or "The January Feast of Drunken Clerks", when discipline was relaxed, and all classes met on a common level, and attired themselves as fancy led.

Among the floral decorations, oak-leaves and acorns appear most frequently. Vine and bramble are also common. The quatrefoil and trefoil are great favourites as an accessory to fill in corners (Nos. 11 and 8).

Of animals, lions, dogs, stags, and birds often occur, and dragons and hobgoblins are to be seen on the earlier tiles: note those filling in the angles of the tile bearing the arms of Scotland (No. 12). On a tile in Fountains Abbey, the Devil is drawn as on a midnight prow, and passing through the air.

I now come to the *symbolic tiles*. The lily-flower is the most common of this class. It is the emblem of the Virgin Mary, and is delineated as a fleur-de-lis, several examples of which are in our collection (Nos. 2, 13 and 18). The Fall is indicated by a serpent with human head and body; the Trinity-in-Unity by trefoils, or by three faces in one, viz., one full face and two side-faces. An example of this kind is carved on a bench-end at Llansallos Church, Cornwall. Three rabbits show this symbol on a tile in Chester Cathedral, one set of ears serving for the lot.

The *vesica*, or fishes' swimming-bladder, is represented

on two of our tiles (Nos. 11 and 18). It is a symbol of virginity and self-production. On one of these tiles (No. 18), the "pascal pickerel", or halibut (the fish said to have been substituted for the pascal lamb by Our Lord in the Last Supper), is drawn within the *vesica*. Four of these No. 18 tiles make a set, as shown in my drawing. In the centre of the design is a flower encircled; and at the corners are fleurs-de-lis. Another interpretation of the fish-symbol is in the Greek word for fish (*ἰχθῦς*), each letter of which may be read as figurative of Our Saviour's salvatorial prerogatives, or "Jesus Christ, the Son of God, the Saviour."

Other tiles at Launceston have symbols, such as the "crosses" on Nos. 3, 8, 9; the "wheel", as emblematic of St. Catherine (No. 6); and the "circle" for eternity, as in the tile No. 19, of which we have more fragments than of any other kind. Four of these circle-tiles make a set, as shown.

Lastly come the educational or alphabet-tiles. It may be said that, in a sense, the practice of stamping letters on tiles was the forerunner of movable types. In the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries the distribution of alphabets on church pavements (and later on church bells, as at Tetcott) was almost the only available method of obtaining the first rudiments of knowledge. These tile-pavement alphabets and letters were made long prior to the introduction of horn-books. In York Minster is a tile on which the whole of the letters appear; but unfortunately they are displaced and distorted by the omission of the maker to allow for their reversal on being transferred from the block to the mould. A singular instance of this fault can be seen in "Ave Maria" inscription cut in granite around St. Mary Magdalene Church, Launceston, where one or two of the letters are fixed the reverse way. No. 21 shows some of the letter-tiles found at our Priory.

In addition to tiles bearing the designs mentioned above, there are several plain green and yellow tiles in our collection, which I have not thought it necessary

to trace for the purpose of illustrating this paper. These plain tiles fit each other, and were probably arranged in geometrical patterns. There is an example of an ancient pavement formed of plain triangular and square tiles in Canterbury Cathedral.

THE TOMB OF THE EARL OF RICHMOND IN ST. DAVID'S CATHEDRAL.

BY EGERTON ALLEN, ESQ.

THE twelve shields bearing arms, which have been restored as decorations to the tomb, may be treated as a text for a gossip, in popular language, on armorial bearings. Armorial bearings at the present day (when the impression of a rubber-stamp will give the name, address, and occupation of the user) are of little importance beyond forming a source of revenue to the Exchequer, but in old days they served as a means of identification.¹

When armorial bearings were invented, surnames were not used, and men's Christian names did not identify them. A man was known chiefly by his occupation, and only where he lived, unless his occupation extended his influence beyond his place of abode, and then he would be known by his occupation and by the name of the place of which he was a native. Reading and writing were not generally practised or understood, and if a man wished to associate himself with a document, he did it by a mark which enabled him to identify the document, and enabled others to identify his connection with it. Great men, such as kings and nobles, of old days felt the need of means by which they could be easily identified both personally and in connection with documents expressing their will.

The chief occupation of great men was keeping the peace in places under their rule, and defending those places from aggression by other rulers, and they carried on their business by force of arms. The use of head-armour rendered identification by external marks all

¹ [Exit College of Heralds, enter rubber stamp. *Sic transit*, etc., —ED.]

the more necessary. Thus the business of ruling led to the marking of shields, surcoats, and horse-trappings with armorial bearings, and of helmets with crests; and also to similar marks being adapted to seals, by which documents were identified which expressed their will and pleasure.

Starting from great men, the use of armorial bearings on shields and seals spread in two directions: first downwards, to lesser men, such as lords below the degree of earls, and knights who followed the lead of the rulers; and secondly, by descent to children and children's children, who were proud to mark their ancestral honour.

This diffusion of armorial bearings rendered necessary a system of differentiating the same arms as between several persons entitled to bear them, and of combining two different bearings, when the right to both fell to one man. The differentiation was generally done by the addition of some slight variation, and the combination by quartering; that is, placing the different bearings in separate compartments formed on the shield or seal by intersecting lines.

A further method of combination occurred when the bearings of a husband and wife were shown together, by dividing the shield vertically, and placing the man's on the dexter and the woman's on the sinister side of the dividing line: that is, dexter to the person supposed to be holding the shield, therefore to the left hand of the person regarding it.

These methods of differentiation and combination enable the dates of armorial bearings to be fixed; and as armorial bearings were commonly used on buildings to indicate the person who erected them, we can thus trace the dates of the erection of buildings, and can also read the sense of the decorations on tombs, and arrive at genealogical facts, and we can fix the dates of documents by the seals attached.

To illustrate these methods, it is well to use royal heraldry, inasmuch as royal bearings entered into

the armorial insignia of so many families who took a prominent part in the affairs of the realm, and the members of those families were frequently honoured after death by decorated tombs; *e.g.*, the royal bearings of England or France, or both, enter into the composition of eleven out of the twelve shields on the tomb of the Earl of Richmond, which we are now considering.

The royal arms of England at the time of the accession of Edward III were three lions; afterwards, in the year 1339, claiming the throne of France, he quartered with his three lions the then royal arms of France, several fleurs-de-lis scattered over the shield. Charles VI of France, objecting to this assumption, confined the number of fleurs-de-lis on his shield to three only; but Henry V and his successors followed suit, and the arms of England became three fleurs-de-lis and three lions quartered. These different coats enable us to fix three dates. Any coat bearing the royal arms as three lions only, dates back to before 1339; any coat bearing France ancient (or the scattered fleurs-de-lis) and three lions quartered, dates to a period between 1339 and the accession of Henry V; and any coat bearing France modern (three fleurs-de-lis) and the three lions quartered, dates after the accession of Henry V. Of course, if the coat bears the royal arms of France separately, and not quartered with England, the three fleurs-de-lis date back to Charles VI, and not only to Henry V.

To illustrate the differentiation between the armorial bearings of several sons, let us take the bearings of the four sons of Edward III, who survived him.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, bore his father's arms of France ancient and England quarterly, distinguished by a silver label of three points, and on each point a red canton.

John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, bore the same arms distinguished by a label of five points, and each point charged with three spots of ermine. John of Gaunt had also other armorial bearings.

Edmund, Duke of York, bore the same arms distinguished by a label of three points, each charged with three red spots.

Thomas of Woodstock, Duke of Gloucester, bore the same arms, but distinguished by a border of silver all round them instead of by a label.

In this method of distinction, Thomas followed Edmond of Woodstock, son of Edward I, who was Earl of Kent, and bore his father's arms (three lions) in a border of silver. Joan, the Fair Maid of Kent, daughter of this Edmond, took his arms as above; and her son by Sir Thomas Holland, namely, Thomas Holland, Earl of Kent, bore the same arms. Margaret, his daughter, married John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, son of John of Gaunt.

John de Beaufort, son of John of Gaunt, just mentioned, bore the royal arms (France *modern* and England quarterly), distinguished by a border composed of pieces of blue and silver alternately.

The Earl of Richmond whose tomb we are considering, being the son of Katherine of France, widow of Henry V, by Owen ap Meredith ap Tudor (and thus half-brother to Henry VI), was by that King given the royal arms (France *modern* and England quarterly) in a border of blue, charged with golden martlets and fleurs-de-lis.

Let us now consider an instance of combination of different armorial bearings on one shield.

Lionel, Duke of Clarence, son of Edward III, married Elizabeth, daughter of William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster. Their daughter, Philippa, married Edmond Mortimer, Earl of March; and Anne, daughter of their son Roger, Earl of March, married Richard, son of the Duke of York, who was a son of Edward III. Their son Richard, Duke of York and Earl of Ulster, March and Cambridge, was the father of Edward IV, whose daughter Elizabeth married Henry VII, and in her armorial bearings showed her descent from both sons of Edward III, and from the Earls of Ulster and March,

by quartering,—1st, the royal arms, France modern and England quarterly ; 2nd and 3rd, the Earldom of Ulster, a red cross on a gold field ; and 4th, the Earldom of March, a blue and gold shield having a silver shield in its centre.

Returning now to the tomb of the Earl of Richmond, we find that it lies west and east. On the south-west corner of the covering slab is the shield of his father, Owen, a silver chevron between three silver helmets on a red field. On the north-west corner is the shield of his parents combined,—dexter, the chevron and helmets ; sinister, three golden fleurs-de-lis on a blue field. On the south-east corner is his own shield ; and on the north-east corner the combined shield of himself and of his wife, daughter of John Beaufort, Duke of Somerset, by his wife Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp of Bletso. The Duke of Somerset was son of John de Beaufort, Earl of Somerset, who married Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Kent. The arms of Margaret, Countess of Richmond, were therefore the arms of John de Beaufort.

On the slab forming the west side of the tomb are the arms of the Earl of Richmond, and on the slab forming the east side are those of the Countess.

On the slab forming the north side of the tomb are three shields : the centre one that of John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster ; the shield to the dexter, or east side, is combined of the armorial bearings of his son, John de Beaufort, and of his son's wife, Margaret, daughter of the Earl of Kent. The shield to the sinister, or west side, is that of John, Duke of Beaufort, son of John de Beaufort, combined with that of his wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Beauchamp, namely, a gold horizontal band between six gold martlets on a red field, the band being charged with a black star.

On the slab forming the south side of the tomb are three shields : the centre one that of Henry V and Katherine his wife (afterwards mother of the Earl of Richmond) combined ; France and England, quarterly,

on the dexter side ; France alone on the sinister side. The shield to the dexter, or west side, is that of Henry VII, son of the Earl of Richmond, France and England quarterly, combined with that of his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Edward IV. The shield to the sinister, or east side, is that of a Prince of Wales, France and England quarterly, with a label of three points, and may stand for either of the sons of Henry VII.

We have now described all the twelve shields, and they show the following extended genealogy. The Earl of Richmond, his father and mother ; his wife, her two parents, two of her grandparents, and a great-grandparent ; his mother's first husband ; his son, and son's wife, and son's son ; and in all of them, as we have seen, except those of his father and of his wife's mother, royal arms appear.

NOTES ON "LATE-CELTIC" ART.

BY J. ROMILLY ALLEN, ESQ., F.S.A.

*(Continued from p. 232.)*GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF THE FINDS OF OBJECTS
OF THE "LATE-CELTIC" PERIOD.

THE following Table shows the geographical distribution of the finds of objects of the "Late-Celtic" period in Great Britain and Ireland, the nature of the find being given in each case.

SCOTLAND.

NORTHERN SECTION.

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Shetland.</i>	
Hillswick, North Maveen (twenty-five miles north-west of Lerwick)	Long-handled bone weaving-comb found in kitchen-midden
<i>Orkney.</i>	
Broch of Harray (ten miles north-west of Kirkwall)	Bronze knob for butt-end of spear, similar to those found in the <i>Lisnacrogghera Cránnog</i> , Ireland
Broch of Okstrow, Birsay (fifteen miles north-west of Kirkwall)	Bronze tankard-handle found with Samian ware
Broch of Burghar, Evie (ten miles north-miles west of Kirkwall)	Long-handled bone weaving-comb
Broch of Burrian, North Ronaldsay (thirty miles north-east of Kirkwall)	" "
Howmae, North Ronaldsay (thirty miles north-east of Kirkwall)	" "
Broch of Burwick, Stromness (twelve west of Kirkwall)	" "
Broch of Westray (twenty miles north of Kirkwall)	" "
Broch of Sanday (twenty miles north-east of Kirkwall)	" "
Broch of Burray (ten miles south of Kirkwall)	" "
Grainbank, Kirkwall ...	" "

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Hebrides.</i>	
South Uist (sixty miles south-west of Stornoway)	Long-handled bone weaving-comb
<i>Skye.</i>	
Kyle Akin (nine miles west of Strome Ferry)	Bronze caldron
<i>Caithness.</i>	
Broch of Kettleburn (near Wick)	Bronze tweezers, long-handled bone weaving-combs
<i>Sutherland.</i>	
Bruch of Carn Liath (three miles north-east of Golspie)	Long-handled bone weaving-comb

NORTH-EASTERN SECTION.

<i>Elgin.</i>	
Culbin Sands (three miles north of Forres)	Bronze armlet
Urquhart (four miles east of Elgin)	Hammer-headed bronze pin, perhaps of Christian period
<i>Banff.</i>	
Auchenbadie (four miles south of Banff)	Bronze armlet
Liecheston (in Deskford, two miles and a half south of Cullen)	Bronze swine's head
<i>Aberdeen.</i>	
Aboyne	Pair of bronze armlets
Clova (seven miles north-west of Alford)	Bronze harness-rings
Castle Newe (twelve miles west of Alford)	Pair of bronze armlets found in weem
Drumside (in Belhelvie, eight miles north of Aberdeen)	Bronze armlet
Hillock Head (in Towie, six miles south-west of Alford)	Bronze harness-ring
Hill of Crichtie (a mile and a half north of Inverurie)	" "

EAST-CENTRAL SECTION.

<i>Forfar.</i>	
Norrie's Law (three miles north of Largo)	Silver hammer-headed pin and silver personal ornaments of the transitional period between Paganism and Christianity
Grange of Conan (four miles north-west of Arbroath)	Bronze armlet
Pitalpin (near Dundee)	Bronze armlet
Kirriemuir	Bronze harness-rings
<i>Perth.</i>	
Pitkellony (near Muthill, three miles south of Crieff)	Bronze armlet
Bunrannoch	Bronze armlet

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Perth.</i>	
Flanders Moss, Kincardine (eight miles west of Sterling)	Bronze caldron
Cluinmore (near Blair Athol)	Bronze head-ring
<i>Fife.</i>	
Seafeld Tower (two miles north of Kinghorn)	Bronze armlet
<i>Stirling.</i>	
On Forth, near Roman Wall	Bronze fibula

SOUTH-WESTERN SECTION.

<i>Lanark.</i>	
Walston (five miles east of Carstairs Junction)	Bronze ball, ornamented with divergent spirals
<i>Ayr.</i>	
Seamill Fort (two miles west of West Kilbride)	Bronze circular wheel ornament, with loop, like button found at Kingsholm, Gloucestershire.
Kilkerran (eight miles east of Girvan)	Bronze caldron
Lochlee Crannog (in Tarbolton district, seven miles south of Kilmarnock)	Bronze fibula, iron saw, carved wood, etc., found with Samian ware
Coilsfield (in parish of Tarbolton, ten miles east of Ayr)	Bronze war horn of transitional period between Ages of Bronze and Iron
Lochspouts Crannog (three miles south-west of Maybole, between Ayr and Girvan)	Bronze mounting found with Samian ware
Locality unknown (now in Edinburgh Museum)	Silver fibula
<i>Wigtown.</i>	
Dowalton Crannog (four miles north-west of Whithorn)	Bronze circular ornament, or mounting, found with Roman saucepan, inscribed CIPIPOLIEI
<i>Kircudbright.</i>	
Torrs (in Kelton parish, two miles south of Castle Douglas)	Bronze horned helmet, now at Abbotsford
Auchendolly (five miles north of Castle Douglas)	Bronze crescent-shaped pendant, enamelled
Balmaclellan (two miles north-east of New Galloway)	Bronze mirror, collar plate, ornamental plates found under quern
Plunton Castle (in Borgue parish, four miles north-west of Kircudbright)	Bronze jointed armlet
Carlingwark Loch (one mile south of Castle Douglas)	Bronze rivetted and mended caldron, containing iron and bronze implements
<i>Dumfries.</i>	
Middleby (three and a half miles west of Ecclefechan)	Bronze harness-rings
Birrenswark Moss (three miles north of Ecclefechan)	Bronze bridle-bit, enamelled

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Dumfries.</i>	
Lochar Loch (two miles west of Ruthwell)	Bronze beaded armlet found in small bronze bowl (now in the British Museum)
Whitehills Moss, Lochmaben (four miles west of Lockerbie)	Bronze rivetted caldron.

SOUTH-EASTERN SECTION.

<i>Midlothian.</i>	
Morton Hall (four miles south of Edinburgh)	Bronze sword-sheath
Duddingston Loch (two miles south-east of Edinburgh)	Bronze caldron
<i>Haddington.</i>	
Ghegan Rock, opposite Bass Rock (four miles east of North Berwick)	Bone toilet-comb, possibly of Christian period
<i>Peebles.</i>	
Shaw Hill (near New Cairnmuir, Kirkurd, eight miles west of Peebles)	Gold terminal ornament of sword-sheath
Stanhope (four miles south of Broughton)	Bronze armlet and harness-ring found with Roman saucepan
<i>Berwick.</i>	
Cockburnspath (extreme north corner of county)	Two bronze riveted cauldrons, one containing iron implements and bronze bowl
<i>Selkirk.</i>	
Broch of Torwoodlee (two miles north of Galashiels)	Bronze harness mounting found with coin of Vespasian
<i>Roxburgh.</i>	
Stichell (three miles and a half north of Kelso)	Bronze jointed collar
Henshole (on the Cheviots)	... Bronze mountings for harness

ENGLAND.

NORTHERN SECTION.

<i>Northumberland.</i>	
Carham (sixteen miles south-west of Berwick, where the Tweed crosses the border)	Bronze sword-sheath
Backworth (six miles north-east of Newcastle-upon-Tyne)	Bronze fibula
Great Chesters ; Æsica (six miles south-west of Hexham, where the Tyne crosses the line of the Roman Wall)	Two bronze fibulae
Between Eglingham and Hulme Abbey (six miles north-west of Alnwick)	Bronze ornamented plate

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Northumberland.</i>	
Risingham; Habitancum (four miles north-east of Bellingham, where R. Rede crosses Watling Street)	Bronze fibula, splendidly enamelled
Corby Castle	Bronze fibula
<i>Durham.</i>	
South Shields... ..	Bronze harness-mounting
Houghton le Skerne (three miles north-east of Darlington)	Bronze sword-sheath
Barmpton (four miles north-east of Darlington)	" "
Heathery Burn Cave (west of Stanhope)	Bronze caldron, deer-horn cheek pieces of bridle-bit, possibly of late Bronze Age
Cassop (four miles south-east of Durham)	Bronze fibula
Seaton Carew (two miles south of Hartlepool)	"
Hartlepool	"
<i>Cumberland.</i>	
Embleton (three miles east of Cocker-mouth)	Bronze sword-sheath
Locality unknown	Bronze enamelled disc for mounting of bowl
<i>Westmoreland.</i>	
Kirkby Thore (five miles north-west of Appleby, on R. Eden and line of Roman High Street)	Bronze fibulae, enamelled, and harness-ring fibula
Crosby Ravensworth (four miles west of Shap, near Roman road over Fells)	Pair of bronze spoon-shaped objects of unknown use
Brough Castle (five miles north-east of Kirkby Stephen, on line of Roman road)	Bronze circular disc-brooch of repoussée work
<i>Lancashire.</i>	
Worton (three miles north-east of Chorley)	Bronze sword-sheath
Chorley (eight miles north of Wigan)	Pair of silver-gilt fibulae with chain attachment, found with Roman coins A.D. 68—138
Mowroad (near Rochdale)... ..	Bronze collar
<i>Yorkshire.</i>	
Settle—Victoria Cave (two miles north-west of Settle)	Bone objects, personal ornaments, industrial objects, etc., found with Roman coins
Stanwick (eight miles west of Darlington)	Bronze horse-trappings, sword-sheath, dagger-sheath, etc.
Grimthorpe (three miles north of Pocklington)	Grave of warrior buried with shield and spear, sword, fibula, etc.

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Yorkshire.</i>	
Arras (three miles east of Market Weighton)	Barrows containing warriors buried with horses and chariots
Beverley	Barrow containing chariot wheels and bridle-bit
Rise (twelve miles north-east of Hull)	Bronze bridle-bit, finely enamelled
Flasby (in parish of Gargrave, five miles north-west of Skipton, two miles north of site of Roman Villa at Gargrave, and near Roman road from Ilkley to Ribchester)	Bronze sword-sheath
Arncliffe Caves (eight miles north-east of Settle)	Bone objects, personal ornaments of bronze and jet; spindle-whorls, etc., found with Roman coins and Samian ware
Cowlam (six miles north-west of Great Driffield)	Barrows containing females buried with necklace of blue beads and other personal ornaments
Bugthorpe (five miles north-east of Stamford Bridge)	Bronze sword-sheath
Catterdale (four miles north-west of Hawes, at head of Wensleydale)	" "
York	Long-handled bone weaving-combs
Embsay (three miles north-east of Skipton)	Bronze collar
Norton (one mile south-east of New Malton)	S-shaped bronze fibula

CENTRAL SECTION.

<i>Derbyshire.</i>	
Benty Grange (eight miles south-east of Buxton, and one mile north-west of Arbelows)	Barrow containing remains of burial with iron helmet, circular enamelled discs, etc.
Middleton Common (four miles south-west of Bakewell, and one mile south-east of Arbelows)	Barrow containing burial with fragments of bronze bowl, ornamented with circular enamelled discs
Deepdale Cave (three miles east of Buxton)	Bronze fibulae, châtelaine, etc.
Over Haddon (three miles south-east of Bakewell)	Bronze bowl, with circular enamelled disc mountings
Carlswark Cavern in Middleton Dale (near Hathersage, eight miles north of Bakewell)	Pair of silver armlets
Ringham Low, Monyash (eight miles south-east of Buxton)	Bronze fibulae

Staffordshire.

Barlaston (four miles south of Stoke-upon-Trent)	Grave containing burial with bronze ring, three circular enamelled discs, etc.
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Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Staffordshire.</i>	
Alstonfield (seven miles north of Ashbourne)	Barrow containing burial with highly ornamented drinking cup, amber stud, Roman coins, etc.
Thor's Cave (eight miles north-west of Ashbourne)	Bronze armlet, fibulæ, wheel ornament, bone whistles, weaving-comb, Samian ware, etc.
<i>Warwickshire.</i>	
Chesterton (seven miles south-east of Warwick)	Four enamelled circular disc ornaments of bowl
<i>Northamptonshire.</i>	
Hunsbury (one and a half miles south-west of Northampton)	Camp with refuse pits, containing two bronze sword-sheaths, three fibulæ, bridle-bits, iron chariot wheel, weaving-combs, ornamented pottery, etc.
Wellingborough (eleven miles north-east of Northampton)	Bronze fibulæ, enamelled
Borough Hill (one and a half mile south-east of Daventry, and two miles west of Watling Street)	Pottery.
<i>Shropshire.</i>	
Craven Arms	Bronze châtelaine, enamelled
<i>Worcestershire.</i>	
Great Malvern	Unforged iron sword-blades
Perdeswell, in parish of Claines (two miles north of Worcester)	Bronze collar

EASTERN SECTION.

<i>Lincolnshire.</i>	
Little Humby (six miles south-east of Grantham)	Bronze perfume box, enamelled
River Witham, near Washingborough (three miles east of Lincoln)	Bronze shield, sword-sheath, dagger
Locality not given	Bronze bridle-bit
<i>Norfolk.</i>	
Saham Toney (one mile north-west of Watton)	Bronze horse-trappings
Caistor (four miles south of Norwich)	Bronze fibula
<i>Suffolk.</i>	
Westhall (three miles north-east of Halesworth)	Bronze horse-trappings
Icklingham (eight miles north-west of Bury St. Edmunds, north of Ickling Way)	Bronze sword-sheath
Elveden (ten miles north of Bury St. Edmunds)	Wooden tankard with bronze mountings
Needham Market (twelve miles north-west of Ipswich)	Bronze bowl, ornamented with circular ... enamelled discs.
Ipswich	Two bronze caldron rings

Place.			Nature of Find.
<i>Cambridgeshire.</i>			
In the Fens	...	...	Bronze harness ring
Meldreth	...	...	Bronze caldron ring
<i>Bedfordshire.</i>			
Old Warden (six miles south-east of Bedford)			Bronze mirror, turned vase of Kimmeridge shale
<i>Middlesex.</i>			
SOUTH-EASTERN SECTION.			
Hounslow	...	...	Three bronze figures of boars, and small wheel ornament
London, in Thames	...	...	Bronze spoon-shaped objects of unknown use
London, Wandsworth	...	...	Portions of two bronze shields, dagger
Putney	...	...	Bronze turned object of unknown use
London, Waterloo Bridge	...	...	Bronze helmet
London, Battersea	...	...	Bronze shield, sword-sheath and dagger-sheath
<i>Buckinghamshire.</i>			
Datchet (two miles east of Windsor)	..		Bronze fibula, ornamented with beads of amber and blue glass
Amerden (one mile south of Taplow)	...		Bronze sword-sheath
Aston Clinton (five miles west of Tring)	...		Pottery
Castle Thorpe (three miles north-east of Wolverton)			Pair of silver armlets
<i>Herts.</i>			
Boxmoor (two miles south-west of Hemel Hempstead)			Bronze sword-sheath
Hitchin	...	...	Pottery, iron shears
Northchurch or Berkhamstead St. Mary (six miles east of Hatfield)			Bronze fibula
<i>Essex.</i>			
Mount Bures (eight miles north-west of Colchester)			Iron fire-dogs
Great Chesterford (ten miles south of Cambridge)			Pottery
Colchester	...	...	Bronze fibula
<i>Surrey.</i>			
Albury (four miles east of Guildford)	...		Bronze enamelled stand, with circular hole
Farley Heath (six miles south-west of Guildford)			Pottery, bronze fibula
<i>Kent.</i>			
Canterbury	...	...	Enamelled bronze plate, horse-trappings, châtelaïne
Greenwich	...	...	Circular bronze enamelled disc mounting for bowl

<i>Kent.</i>	Place.	Nature of Find.
Aylesford (three miles north of Maidstone)		Cemetery with urn burials, wooden situla and tankard with bronze mountings, bronze fibula and patella, and cenochoe of Græco-Italian fabric
Hartlip (four miles west of Sittingbourne)		Iron fire-dogs
Kingston Down (near Canterbury) ...		Bronze bowls, with handles and circular enamelled disc ornaments
Lullingston (four miles south of Swanley Junction)		Bronze bowl, with handles and circular enamelled disc ornaments'
Faversham		Bronze bowl
Folkestone, the Warren		Bronze fibula
<i>Sussex.</i>		
Alfriston (seven miles north-west of Eastbourne)		Bronze harness ring
Mount Caburn (two miles south-east of Lewes)		Pottery, long-handled bone weaving-combs, iron implements

SOUTHERN SECTION.

<i>Monmouthshire.</i>			
Caerleon			Bronze fibula
Pont y Saeson			"
<i>Gloucestershire.</i>			
Kingsholm (half a mile north of Gloucester)			Bronze fibula, button, iron shears found with coins of Claudius
Birdlip (seven miles south of Gloucester, close to Ermine Way to Cirencester)			Three graves containing burials, with bronze mirror armlet, key handle, knife handle, bowl, silver gold-plated fibula, and necklace of amber jet and stone beads
Stroud			
Bourton-on-the Water (four miles south-west of Stow-in-the-Wold on the line of the Roman Fosseway)			Unforged iron sword-blades
<i>Oxfordshire.</i>			
Water Eaton (four miles north of Oxford)			Bronze terminal ornament of sword-sheath
Oxford			Circular enamelled bronze disc mountings of bowl
Dorchester (ten miles south-east of Oxford)			Bronze sword-sheath
North Hinksey (one mile south-west of Oxford)			Bronze dagger-sheath
<i>Berks.</i>			
Cookham			Bronze dagger-sheath
Hagbourne Hill (two miles south-east of Didcot)			Horse trappings
Abingdon			Pottery

	Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Berks.</i>		
Locality unknown	Bronze button with two rings, like one found at Kingaholm, Glou., and at Seamill Fort, Ayr
<i>Oxfordshire.</i>		
Maidenhead Bridge	Unforged iron sword-blades
<i>Hants.</i>		
Silchester (ten miles south-west of Reading)	...	Circular disc brooch of bronze repoussée work
Winchester	Unforged iron sword-blades
Danebury Hill (six miles south of Andover) near Nether Wallop, which Dr. Guest identifies with the "Gwaloppum" of Nennius, the scene of one of the last battles of Vortigern with the invading Saxon	...	Bone long-handled weaving-comb
Micheldever (six miles north of Winchester)	...	Bronze fibula
Meon Hill	Unforged iron sword-blades
<i>Wiltshire.</i>		
Marlborough	Wooden bucket with bronze mountings
Avebury (six miles west of Marlborough)	...	Bronze fibula
Spettisbury (three south-east of Blandford)	...	Bronze caldron
Wilton House (three miles west of Salisbury)	...	Bronze bowl with zoomorphic hook handles
<i>Dorsetshire.</i>		
Weymouth	Pottery
Hod Hill (four miles north-west of Blandford)	...	Unforged iron sword-blades
Whitchurch Canicorum (four miles north-east of Lyme Regis)	...	Pottery
Maiden Castle (two and a half miles south-east of Dorchester)	...	Long-handled bone weaving-combs, pottery, etc.
Ile of Portland	Bronze collar, found with Samian ware dish
Rotherley (in Cranbourne Chase)	...	Pottery; bronze fibula

WESTERN SECTION.

<i>Somersetshire.</i>		
Smaldon Camp, Taunton	... ..	Pottery
Polden Hill (one mile south-west of Glastonbury)	...	Bronze horse-trappings and bosses of shields
Hamdon Hill (four miles north-west of Yeovil, just south of Fosseway from Bath to Exeter)	...	Bronze horse-trappings and long-handled bone weaving-combs
Weston (two miles north-west of Bath)	...	Pair of bronze spoon-shaped objects of unknown use

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Somersetshire.</i>	
Glastonbury	Marsh village: bronze mirror, bowl, carved wood, ornamented pottery, sling pellets, etc.
Wraxhall (six miles west of Bristol) ...	Bronze collar
<i>Devonshire.</i>	
Mount Batten (south-east of Plymouth, on the opposite side of the Catwater)	Cemetery; burials with bronze mirrors, armlets, fibulæ, cup, etc.
Kent's Hole (one mile north-east of Torquay)	Ornamented pottery and long-handled bone weaving-combs
<i>Cornwall.</i>	
Trelan Bahow (in St. Keverne parish, ten miles south-east of Helston)	Graves containing burials with bronze mirror
Trenoweth (in parish of Lelant, miles south-west of St. Ives)	Bronze collar

WALES.

NORTH.

<i>Anglesey.</i>	
Llangwyllog (three miles north-west of Llangefni)	Bronze tweezers, found with necklace of amber, and jet beads, and bronze razor and implements of late Bronze Age
<i>Denbighshire.</i>	
Capel Garmon (one and a half mile south-east of Bettws-y-coed)	Iron fire-dogs
Ffynogion, in parish of Llanfair, near Eyrarth Railway Station (two miles south of Ruthin)	Pair of bronze spoon-shaped objects of unknown use
Parc-y-meirch—the "Horse's Field" (two miles south-east of Abergelle)	Bronze harness-rings; jingling ring and disc horse ornament (similar to that found at Ploneur, ¹ near Pont l'Abbé, Finistère), strap slides, etc.
Plâs-uchaf (one and a half mile south of Abergelle)	Bronze saucepans and colander of Romano-British period
<i>Merionethshire.</i>	
Trawsfynydd, on the Sarn Helen (two miles south of Tomen-y-Mur)	Wooden tankard with bronze mountings

SOUTH.

<i>Cardiganshire.</i>	
Castell Nadolig, in parish of Penbryn (eight miles north-east of Cardigan)	Pair of bronze spoon-shaped objects of unknown use
<i>Pembrokeshire.</i>	
Stackpole Warren (four and a half miles south of Pembroke)	Bronze fibula, enamelled
Llanwnda (three miles north-west of Fishguard)	Bronze ring

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 3rd Ser., vol. vi, p. 137.

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Carmarthenshire.</i>	
Cyngadel (one and a half mile south-west of Laugharne)	Bronze colander of Romano-British period, containing coins of Carausius
<i>Glamorganshire.</i>	
Castell-y-Lligiad, Ogmores Down (three miles south of Bridgend)	Two bronze helmets with skulls still in them
Llantwit Major (five miles south-west of Cowbridge)	Bronze forked object with rings attached, found in grave excavated in rock

IRELAND.

ULSTER.

<i>Co. Antrim.</i>	
Lisnacrogghera Crannog (near Broughshane, five miles north-east of Ballymena)	Bronze sword-sheaths, moulded knobs for butt-ends of spears, rings, bowls, object with birds, iron sword of Hallstatt type, iron adze, etc.
Drumabest, p. of Kilraughts (four miles north-east of Carrickfergus)	Four bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age
Ballyscullion (seven miles south-west of Ballymena)	Bronze rivetted caldron
Cape Castle Bog, near Armoyle (ten miles north-east of Ballymoney)	Bronze rivetted caldron of Hallstatt type
Carrickfergus	Bronze war trumpet, possibly of late Bronze Age
Port Stewart (five miles north-west of Coleraine)	Bronze ornament
Bushmills (seven miles north-east of Coleraine)	Bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age
Ballynure (six miles north-west of Carrickfergus)	Bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age
Craigwarren Crannog, parish of Skerry (seven miles north-east of Ballymena)	Bronze hammer-headed pin, possibly of Christian period
Ballymoney (eighteen miles north-west of Ballymena)	Bronze tube, ornamented with figures of birds and rings, and terminating in double hook; possibly of late Bronze Age
<i>Co. Tyrone.</i>	
Loughry (four miles south of Cookstown)	Bronze rivetted caldron
Clogher (fifteen miles south-east of Omagh)	Bronze fibula
Dungannon	Eight bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age
<i>Co. Derry.</i>	
Portlengone (seven miles west of Ballymena)	Bronze war trumpet, possibly of late Bronze Age

Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Co. Armagh.</i>	
Lough-na-Shade (near Armagh) ...	Bronze war trumpet, with disc ornamented with divergent spirals
Bonville (ten miles south-west of Armagh)	Bronze fibula
Navan Rath (three miles south-east of Armagh)	Bronze fibula
Killybreacan, parish of Clonfeacle (five miles north-west of Armagh)	Bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age
<i>Co. Down.</i>	
Newry ...	Bronze armlet
Raffery, p. of Killinchy (ten miles north of Downpatrick)	Bronze rivetted caldron
Ardbrin, p. of Anaghelone (ten miles north-east of Newry)	Bronze war trumpet, possibly of late Bronze Age
<i>Co. Monaghan.</i>	
Killearan, near Analore (four miles east of Clones)	Bronze circular disc
Lisdromturk, barony of Farney (fifteen miles west of Dundalk)	Bronze rivetted caldron
<i>Co. Cavan.</i>	
Corraconway, near Cloghoughter Castle (near Cavan)	Bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age
Diamond Hill, Killeshandra (eight miles west of Cavan)	" "

CONNAUGHT.

<i>Co. Sligo.</i>	
Locality not given ...	Bronze horse's head-ornament
<i>Co. Mayo.</i>	
Ballynacostello (ten miles north-east of Claremorris)	" "
<i>Co. Roscommon.</i>	
Ardakillen Crannog (ten miles north of Roscommon)	Bronze fibula
Cloonfinlough Crannog ...	Bronze bowl
Clooneunlagh ...	Bronze horse's head-ornament
Emlagh (three miles north-east of Ballymoe)	" "
Strokestown Crannog (twelve miles north of Roscommon)	Hammer-headed pin, possibly of Christian period
Castle of the O'Conors near Roscommon	Bronze wheel and chain armour
<i>Co. Leitrim.</i>	
Keshkerrigan (ten miles north-east of Carrick-on-Shannon)	Bronze bowl with ornamented handle

Place.			Nature of Find.
<i>Co. Galway.</i>			
Athenry	...	...	Bronze dagger
Galway	...	...	Two bronze horse's head-ornaments and bridle-bit

LEINSTER.

<i>Co. Meath.</i>				
Lough Crew (four miles south of Old-castle)				Bone objects, highly ornamented
Between hills of Screen and Tara (eight miles south-east of Navan)				Bronze bridle-bit and horse's head ornament
Slane Park (ten miles west of Drogheda)				Bronze disc with S-shaped hook
Kells	...	...	...	Bronze fibula
Lagore Crannog (five miles east of Drumree Railway Station, between Dublin and Navan)				Bronze hammer-headed pin; possibly of Christian period

King's County.

Castleisland	...	...	...	Bronze disc with S-shaped hook
Bog of Allen	...	...	...	Bronze caldron
Locality unknown	...	...	...	Bronze bridle-bits
Clonmacnoise (ten miles south of Athlone)				Gold armlet with ornamental knob in imitation of glass bead
Dowris, near Parsonstown			...	Bronze war trumpets, caldrons, etc., possibly of late bronze age
Ballynaminton (three miles south-east of Moate, between Mullingar and Athlone)				Bronze bridle-bit

Co. Kildare.

Col. Pallisser's demesne	Bronze disc with S-shaped hook
Monasterevan (between Kildare and Portarlinton)				Circular embossed bronze disc

Co. Westmeath.

Athlone	...	...	...	Bronze disc with S-shaped hook
Ballinderry Crannog (three miles north-east of Moate)				Bronze tweezers, bone toilet-comb
Rathconrath (seven miles west of Mullingar)				Wooden bowl with carved handle

MUNSTER.

<i>Co. Tipperary.</i>				
Roscrea	...	...	...	Bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age

Co. Limerick.

Carrick o' Gunnell Castle (six miles west of Limerick)			Ditto	ditto
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Place.	Nature of Find.
<i>Co. Kerry.</i>	
Derrynane	Bronze war trumpets, possibly of late Bronze Age
Chute Hall, Tralee	Ditto ditto
Killarney	Ditto ditto
<i>Co. Cork.</i>	
Between Cork and Mallow	Ditto ditto
Macroon	Ditto ditto
Crookstown	Ditto ditto
Dunmanway	Ditto ditto

Summary showing Number of Finds of Objects of the "Late-Celtic" Period in each County of Great Britain.

SCOTLAND.

<i>Northern Section.</i>		<i>Western Section.</i>	
Shetland	1	Argyll	—
Orkney	10	Bute	—
Hebrides	1	Dumbarton	—
Skye	1		
Caithness	1		
Sutherland	1		
Ross	—		
Inverness	—		
<i>North-Eastern Section.</i>		<i>South-Western Section.</i>	
Nairn	—	Renfrew	—
Elgin	2	Lanark	1
Banff	2	Ayr	6
Aberdeen	6	Wigtown	1
		Kirkcudbright	5
		Dumfries	4
<i>East-Central Section.</i>		<i>South-Eastern Section.</i>	
Kincardine	—	Linlithgow	—
Forfar	4	Edinburgh	2
Perth	5	Haddington	1
Fife	1	Berwick	—
Kinross	—	Peebles	3
Clackmannan	—	Selkirk	1
Stirling	1	Roxburgh	2

ENGLAND.

<i>Northern Section.</i>		<i>Central Section.</i>	
Northumberland	6	Cheshire	—
Durham	7	Staffordshire	3
Cumberland	2	Derbyshire	6
Westmorland	3	Nottinghamshire	—
Lancashire	3	Shropshire	1
Yorkshire	14	Herefordshire	—

Worcestershire	2	Essex	3
Warwickshire	1	Surrey	2
Leicestershire	—	Kent	8
Northamptonshire	3	Sussex	2
Rutlandshire	—		
<i>Eastern Section.</i>			
Lincolnshire	3	Monmouthshire	2
Norfolk	2	Gloucestershire	4
Suffolk	5	Oxfordshire	4
Cambridgeshire	2	Berkshire	5
Huntingdonshire	—	Wiltshire	4
Bedfordshire	1	Dorsetshire	6
		Hampshire	5
<i>South-Eastern Section.</i>			
Middlesex	6	<i>Western Section.</i>	
Buckinghamshire	4	Somersetshire	5
Hertfordshire	3	Devonshire	2
		Cornwall	2

WALES.

<i>North.</i>		<i>South.</i>	
Anglesey	1	Cardiganshire	1
Carnarvonshire	—	Radnorshire	—
Denbighshire	4	Brecknockshire	—
Flintshire	—	Pembrokeshire	2
Merionethshire	1	Carmarthenshire	1
Montgomeryshire	—	Glamorganshire	2

IRELAND.

<i>Ulster.</i>		Longford		—
Donegal	—	Westmeath	3	
Derry	1	Meath	5	
Antrim	10	Dublin	—	
Tyrone	4	King's Co.	6	
Fermanagh	—	Queen's Co.	—	
Armagh	4	Kildare	2	
Down	5	Wicklow	—	
Monaghan	2	Carlow	—	
Cavan	2	Kilkenny	—	
<i>Connaught.</i>		Wexford	—	
Sligo	1	<i>Munster.</i>		
Mayo	1	Clare	—	
Leitrim	1	Limerick	1	
Roscommon	6	Tipperary	1	
Galway	2	Kerry	3	
<i>Leinster.</i>		Cork	4	
Louth	—	Waterford	—	

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

REPORT OF THE LAUNCESTON MEETING.

(Continued from page 257.)

EXCURSIONS.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 17th.—EXCURSION No. 5.

LAUNCESTON.

Director.—OTHO B. PETER, Esq.

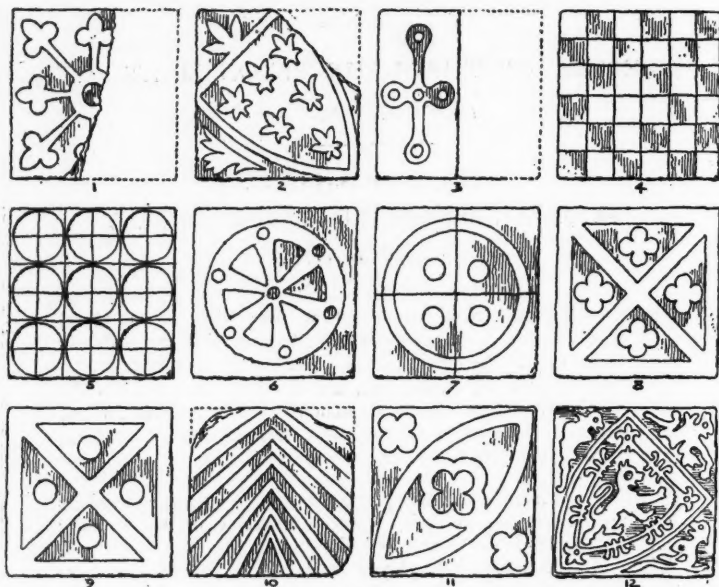
Route.—The members assembled at the White Hart Hotel at 9.30 A.M., and proceeded on foot to visit the different objects of antiquarian interest in the town of LAUNCESTON, the *Castle* being taken first, and then the *South Gate*, the *Parish Church* (St. Mary Magdalen), the *Ruins of the Priory*, and the *Churches of St. Thomas the Apostle* and *St. Stephen*, in the order they are given.

In the morning of Saturday, 17th August, 1895, some members of the Association, including Canon Morris and Mr. Romilly Allen, inspected the municipal documents at the Guildhall. These documents were displayed on tables in the hall, and on each of the more important of them a brief note of its nature and contents had been placed. The documents were in the charge of Mr. Richard Peter, a former Town Clerk of the borough, and now a J.P. for the county of Cornwall.

There was insufficient time for detailed examination, but Canon Morris was pleased to express his opinion that the writings were of an extremely interesting character. They related to:—

1. Launceston Priory, respecting the ruins of which a paper was read by Mr. C. H. Peter. The Priory was founded about the year 1126. A charter from Robert Fissacre, an early Prior of the Convent, was produced at the Guildhall. It bears an excellent impression of the conventual seal in green wax, with the legend "Sigillū Ecclē Sēi Stephani de Lan." The deed is in good condition, and, although without actual date, the names of the witnesses to it disclose that it was sealed about the year

1245. It is a grant in perpetuity from the Prior and Convent, with the consent of *Richard, Earl of Cornwall*, to the lepers of Gillemartin, of the lands of Gillemartin and of the chapel and buildings thereon. This property is the site of what is still known as "the Lazar Ground" or "St. Leonard's" at Launceston, and was used as a refuge for lepers so long as that scourge continued in England. It is now vested in the Charity Trustees, and its funds are applied to the uses of a local hospital.



Encaustic Tiles found on Site of Launceston Priory.

Another impression of the same seal, in red wax, appears on a deed dated 4th September, 1400. That deed is made between the then Prior and Convent of Launceston on the one part, and the mayor and commonalty of the borough of Dounheved on the other part.

2. 20th August, 1356. Letters patent, in Norman-French, under the seal of Edward, the Black Prince, exempting the burgesses of Launceston from payment of toll, piccage, passage, murage, and pannage.

3. Royal charters to the borough of Dunheved, otherwise Launceston, nearly all in good condition, and chronologically arranged as follows :—

1st May, 1383, 6 Rich. II. General pardon.

2nd May, 1383. Letters patent reciting and confirming rights of the respective burgesses of Launceston, and Dunheved, as such rights had been ascertained and determined at the Assizes held at Launceston, Michaelmas Term, 1302. [These rights are detailed at pages 82, 83, 84, of Messrs. R. and O. B. Peter's "Histories of Launceston and Dunheved," to which the President referred in his address.]

18th September, 1399, 1 Henry IV. Letters patent confirming the charter of Richard II, 2nd May, 1383.

25th January, 1401 (2 Henry IV). Charter pardoning all supposed offences committed against the Crown by the Mayor, &c., prior to the 8th December, then last.

12th May, 1414, Henry V. Letters patent reciting and confirming to the "Vill of Launceston" a charter of Henry III (which has been lost), and the before-mentioned charters of Edward the Black Prince, Richard II, and Henry IV.

10th February, 1487, 2 Henry VII. Letters patent confirming all the before mentioned charters, except portions of a grant by Richard, Earl of Cornwall.

21st June, 1509, 1 Henry VIII. General pardon of offences against the State committed by the Mayor and Commonalty of Dounheved-Burgh to the 93rd April then last.

16th March, 1515, 6 Henry VIII. Charter inspecting and confirming all the before-mentioned charters.

15th November, 1543, 34 Henry VIII. Confirmation of all the previous charters to the "Vill of Dounheved Burgh," and general pardon.

21st October, 1546, 1 Edward VI. Charter confirming, on *inspeximus*, the before-mentioned charters. The young king is, in this charter, styled "Supreme Head on Earth of the Church of England and Ireland." The deed was ornamented by a full-length portrait of his Majesty, seated with the sceptre in his right hand, and a reversed sword in his left. Over his head are the words "Vivat Rex," and above the initial word "Edwardus," on a circular shield, is the motto "*Hony soyt quy mal y pense.*"

15th February, 1555, 2 and 3 Philip and Mary. Charter confirming, on *inspeximus*, all the preceding charters from and inclusive of that of 1st May, 1383, and extending the rights and privileges granted by those charters. This charter of Philip and Mary was the governing charter of the borough until the passing of the Municipal Corporations Act, 5 and 6 Will. IV, c. lxxvi. It contains a pardon of offences committed prior to 30th April, then last. On its first skin are portraits of the king and queen.

3rd March, 1603, 1 James. Confirmatory charter.

22nd July, 1683, 36 Charles II. Charter appointing Sir Hugh Piper deputy-recorder for life, and making the senior alderman the deputy-recorder, the mayor, and the ex-mayor for the time being respectively, justices of the peace for the borough.

Note.—The wax of the seals appended to the above-mentioned charters is, in most cases, fractured, but the impressions can generally be traced.

4. Among the miscellaneous documents were a grant by the mayor and commonalty (November 1414, 2 Henry V) to John Crese, of the site of a chapel which he had founded and built at Trecarne Ford within the borough, and had dedicated to St. John the Baptist. This chapel probably fell with the other monastic buildings of the neighbourhood (1535-39), but its site is still known as "St. John's Chapel."

24th July, 1573 (15 Elizabeth). A grant of Arms to the borough by Cooke, clarencieux. The arms are depicted and tintured. The Herald changed the form of the ancient device of a triple-towered castle on the corporate seal into a more modern mode of treating the same subject. The old form of seal and its legend had continued in use until the grant by Cooke in 1573, and Cooke's arms have been used ever since.

5. There were also on the tables bundles of municipal accounts, commencing in 1334 and ending in 1599. And, in other bundles, about 150 deeds commencing in the 13th and ending in the 17th century. These deeds appeared to be generally in good condition, and many of them had perfect seals attached. There were also occasional rentals of the borough lands 1531-81. The rentals for 1578 and 1581 are entered at the beginning of a large folio volume. The residue of that volume is occupied by copies (chiefly in Latin) of surrenders and admissions of tenements held in customary fee of the borough, the latest in that book being dated 1731. There were, moreover, records of law courts commencing in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.

The maces, loving cup, and chain of the corporation, which were inspected by the Association, are fully described at pages 84 to 86 in the 1st vol. of Jewitt and Hope's *Corporation Plate and Insignia*, just published.

Dunheved Castle, Launceston.—Mr. Otho B. Peter here acted as guide. Edward the Confessor probably commenced the building of this Castle, and it was completed soon after the conquest of England by William. It has every mark of having been raised on one uniform plan, and with such lapse of time only as the exigences of a large work would require. The Keep stands on the summit of a conical mound or hill, the hill being chiefly natural, but partly artificial. The base of the cone has an average diameter of 300 feet, and its apex of 90 feet. The Keep is circular and is entered from the west. When entire it consisted of three wards, or lines of defence. The existing portion of the *innermost wall* is 10 feet thick. This wall was about 50 feet high, and within it is a space 19 feet 6 inches in diameter. The *second wall* surrounded the inner wall, and varied in thickness from 10 to 12 feet. It was about

29 feet high. Between the second and the inner wall was a passage, varying from 6 feet to 10 feet 6 inches in width. The *third* was a parapet wall about 6 feet high, and inclosed the second wall. Staircases in the thicknesses of both the inner and second walls ascended to the parapets. Considerable portions of each of these walls remain.

The descent from the Keep towards the Keep court was by steps on the western slope of the mound. At the bottom of the steps was a guard tower, parts of which constitute existing ruins of the Castle. The Keep court wall joined this guard tower, and continued westward for about 250 feet, where it was connected with a circular watch tower. The watch tower was unfortunately destroyed in the year 1834, when a new road was being made near it. From the watch tower the Keep court wall ran northward to the south-west entrance gateway of the Keep

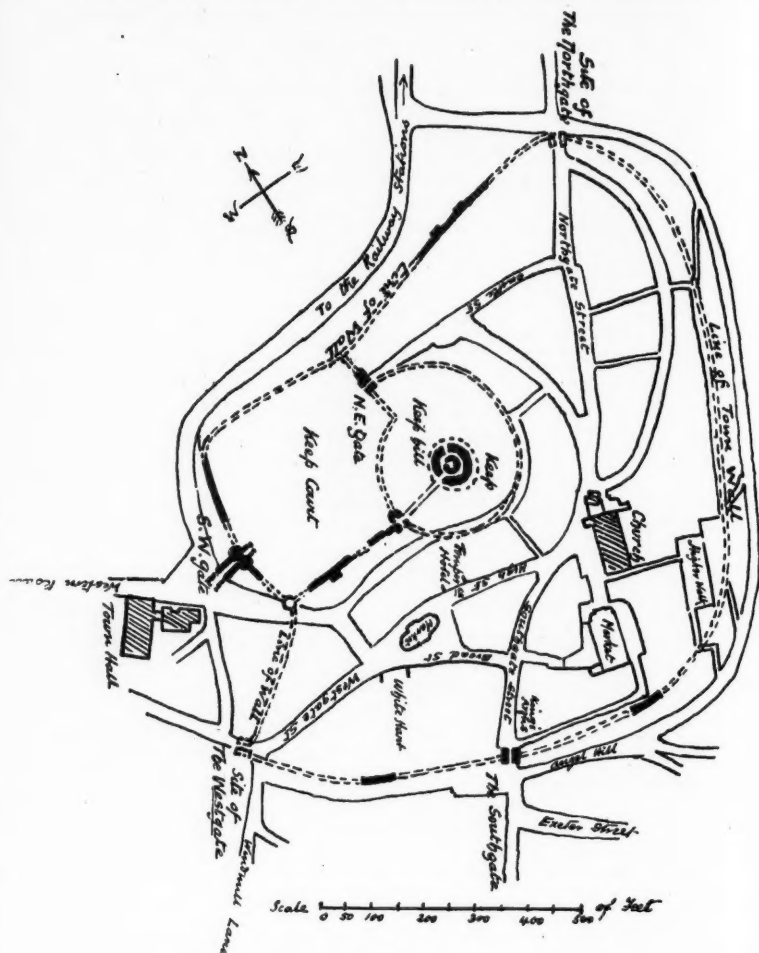


Plan of Keep of Launceston Castle.

court. This gateway appears to have been built on a plan common to Norman castles. On each side was a solid circular tower. These towers were connected by a pointed archway over the gate. The gateway was approached by a passage about 12 feet wide and 106 feet long, the passage spanning a deep ditch. From this gateway the wall embraced what is now the Castle green, and joined a north-eastern gateway on the opposite side. The ribs supporting the arch of the N.E. gateway, and its portcullis groove are still perfect. George Fox, the noted quaker, was incarcerated in the "noisome den" which adjoined this structure, and over the archway was a gate-house in which the Constable of the Castle occasionally dwelt.

The Town Wall started from near the north-eastern gateway just described, and descended thence to the *North Gate* of the town, which gate was midway across the slope of the steep hill from Launceston Priory and Newport. The North Gate was demolished in 1832. From the North Gate the wall continued along the modern Lower and Higher Walks of the borough by

the "Blindhole" to the *South Gate*. This South Gate stands at the head of the ravine above "Dockacre" (an ancient mansion).



Plan of the Castle and Town Walls of Dunheved or Launceston.

The archway of South Gate is 27 feet 6 inches deep, and its height 18 feet. Massive flat buttresses support it externally.

Between two of the arch ribs is an aperture 6 feet 4 inches wide, from which some apparatus in the gate-house above probably enabled the guard to close the gateway. About the middle of the sixteenth century the existing chambers above the arch were erected, in the place of those which had been constructed solely for purposes of fortification, and they were used as the town prison up to the year 1882. The rooms are now applied by the Launceston Scientific and Historical Society to the purposes of a local museum. From the South Gate the town wall ran in almost a straight line to the *West Gate*, which was "sore in decay" in the year 1709, and was probably pulled down soon after that date. It has entirely disappeared. From the West Gate the wall went north and joined the watch tower of the keep court before mentioned. The Town Wall was about a mile in circumference, and averaged from 6 feet to 8 feet thick. Small portions of the wall are still visible.

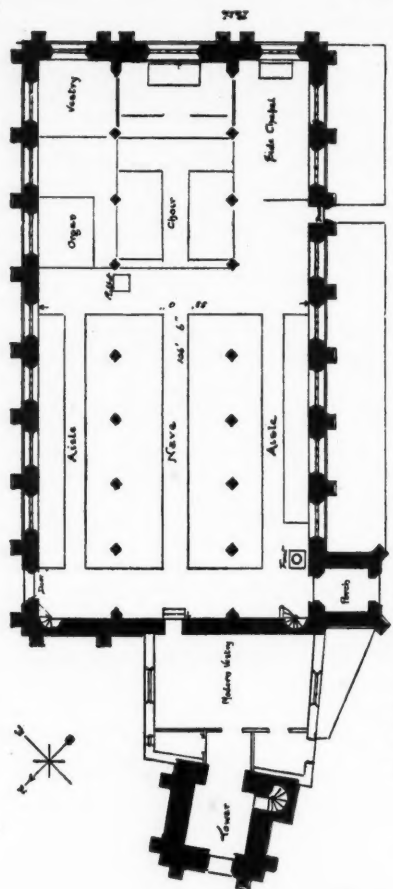
The Church and Tower of St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston.

—The Parish Church was shown to the visitors by the Vicar, the Rev. J. T. Nunns.

The Tower was at first (anno 1380) attached to a chapel, which, on the 12th June 1380, was dedicated to Mary Magdalene. At the foot of the eastern wall of this tower is a lofty arch which opened into the nave of the chapel. On the external face of this eastern wall over the arch can be traced the lines of the old chapel roof. No other vestige of the chapel remains. The tower is 72 feet high, and 20 feet square at its base, with a projecting staircase turret at its south-east corner, and it has buttresses on each face. It is surmounted by an embattled parapet. The borough accounts show that the tower was, in the fifteenth century, used as a common store-house and hen-roost. From the year 1413 downwards, there are entries in these accounts of payments for the bells, bell-ropes, and clock in the tower. On each side of the belfry windows are marks which show that the ancient swing of the bells grazed the sides of the window spaces, those spaces not having been quite wide enough to allow for such swing. The present bells were cast in 1720. Of these the first and sixth have been recast, and the whole have been lately rehung. The tower, also, is newly roofed, and covered with lead.

The Church stands about 26 feet east of the tower, the intervening space being occupied by a modern vestry room. The church was built at the cost of Henry Trecarrell, 1511 to 1524, when it was formally dedicated. Externally, it measures 112 feet 6 inches from east to west, and from north to south 59 feet. (We use the cardinal points for convenience of description, but the building in fact stands longitudinally south-east and north-west.) The whole exterior of the walls is elegantly cased

in sculptured granite. The south porch forms the principal entrance to the church. In the centre of this projecting porch is a canopied niche. Beneath the niche is sculptured a shield,



Plan of Church of St. Mary Magdalene, Launceston. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ of an inch to 1 foot.
(Drawn by Otho E. Peter, F.R.I.B.A.)

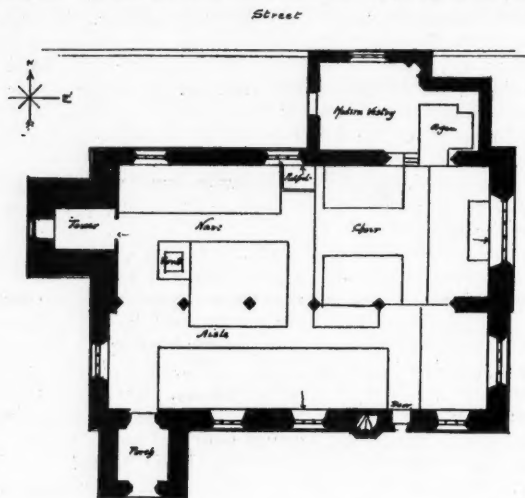
resting on a scroll held by two angels. On the shield appear the Tre-carrell arms, and on the scroll AN . DOM . MCCCCX1. Left of the niche is a representation of St. George and the Dragon. Above this is an illustration of the Good Samaritan. On the right of the niche St. Martin of Tours is depicted on horseback, in the

act of severing with his sword the cloak, one half of which he intends to give to a beggar who limps after him. Above St. Martin is Balaam in the act of striking his donkey. The ornate eastern end of the church has three gables. In the centre gable, serving as a finial to the window of the nave, are sculptured the Royal Arms, the supporters of which are the lion and the red dragon. Under the sill of this window, in an arched niche sunk in the thickness of the wall, is a graceful recumbent Magdalene resting her head on an open volume. In the background of the niche is a shield, displaying a chevron and three bells. Four surpliced minstrels are on each side of the niche, and above the line of the niche similar figures ascend in pairs. The several devices on the two side gables of the eastern end are continuations of devices around the whole north and south sides of the building. These devices comprise representations of spice shrubs, pomegranates, Prince of Wales's plumes, and the Tudor rose and thistle, with occasional ornamental shields bearing the Trecarrell, Kellaway, and the Dunheved arms. Above the plinth encircling the building is a line of panelled tracery. On every alternate mullion of this tracery is a shield, and on the shields are letters which, commencing at the chancel door and ending at the north doorway, form the words "*Ave Maria, Gracia plena! Dominus tecum! Sponsus amat sponsam. Maria optimam partem elegit. O quam terribilis ac metuendus est locus iste! Vere aliud non est hic nisi domus Dei, et porta celi.*"

The interior of this beautiful building contains a nave, and north and south aisles, divided by monolith granite columns, 12 feet high. The fourth and fifth columns at the chancel end are wider apart than the others. These indicate the intended position of the rood loft and screen; but as the national forms of religious worship were, when the church was erected, in transition, no such screen was ever fixed there. The present vicar has reseated the building with oak and chairs, and has, by the erection of screens between the easternmost columns of both the north and south arcade, inclosed spaces for a vestry, and for a morning chapel. During the recent restoration, the organ has been removed from the western gallery to the eastern end of the north aisle, and the curious old carved oak polygonal pulpit, which has canopied niches on its faces, has been lowered and refixed.

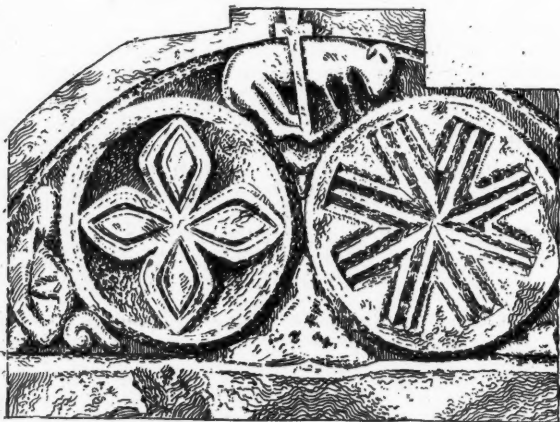
The Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Launceston.—This church nestles in the valley of the little river Kensey, and is close to the ancient priory of Launceston. It stands about midway between the churches of St. Mary Magdalene and St. Stephens-by-Launceston. The existing church and tower of St. Thomas date from about the year 1482. The church was restored in 1871-2. It contains a nave and chancel, south aisle, and porch, and a modern organ chamber and vestry, projecting from the eastern end of the nave. The tower is small and square, and has

two stages. It has no buttresses, and no steps up to its parapet.



Church of St. Thomas the Apostle, Launceston.

(Drawn by Otho B. Peter, F.R.I.B.A.)



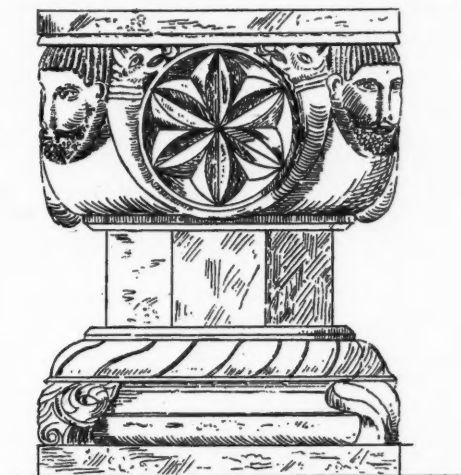
Sculptured Norman Tympanum at St. Thomas' Church, Launceston.

Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ actual size.

(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

In the bell chamber hang three small bells. There is an oblong

opening at the foot of the west wall, through which it is believed the lepers of St. Leonard's Hospital (which formerly stood $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles east of the church) were allowed to view the elevation of the Host. The southern wall, and the seating and roofs of the church



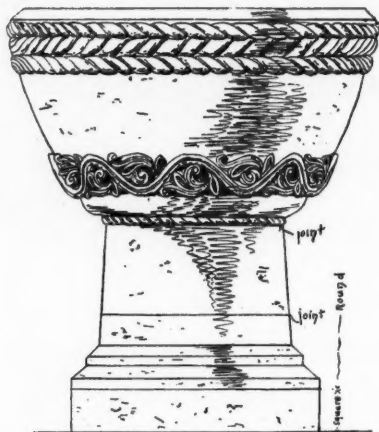
Font in St. Thomas' Church, Launceston. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ actual size.
(Drawn by Arthur G. Langdon.)

were, in 1871-2, entirely renewed. The exterior of the porch contains a few ancient carved stones. The font is of Anglo-Norman date, and is in excellent preservation. At the east end of the north aisle, portions of old paintings appear on the plaster. Some existing accounts of wardens of the guilds and keepers of stores in St. Thomas commence in 1480.

The Church of St. Stephen the Proto-martyr, Launceston.—Here the Vicar, the Rev. M. H. Fisher, took charge of the party and explained the various points of interest in his church. St. Stephen's Church occupies the supposed site of the Convent of Secular Canons, which existed here before *Domesday Book* was compiled. William de Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter (1107-1137), substituted for this convent the Priory of Launceston in the valley at St. Thomas.

St. Stephen's Church stands on high ground. Its finely-proportioned granite-cased tower contrasts well with the Keep of Launceston Castle on the opposite hill, especially when viewed from the east, the two buildings being of nearly equal heights on the slopes of the Kensey valley, which is between them. The

present tower is 20 feet square, and was built about 1530. It has two buttresses on each face, carrying crocketed pinnacles on their set-offs. The parapets are embattled, and at their four angles are octagonal turrets. One hundred steps in the thickness of the



Font in St. Stephen's Church, Launceston. Scale, $\frac{1}{16}$ actual size.
(From a drawing by Arthur G. Langdon in the *Spring Gardens Sketch-Book*, vol. vii, pl. 35.)

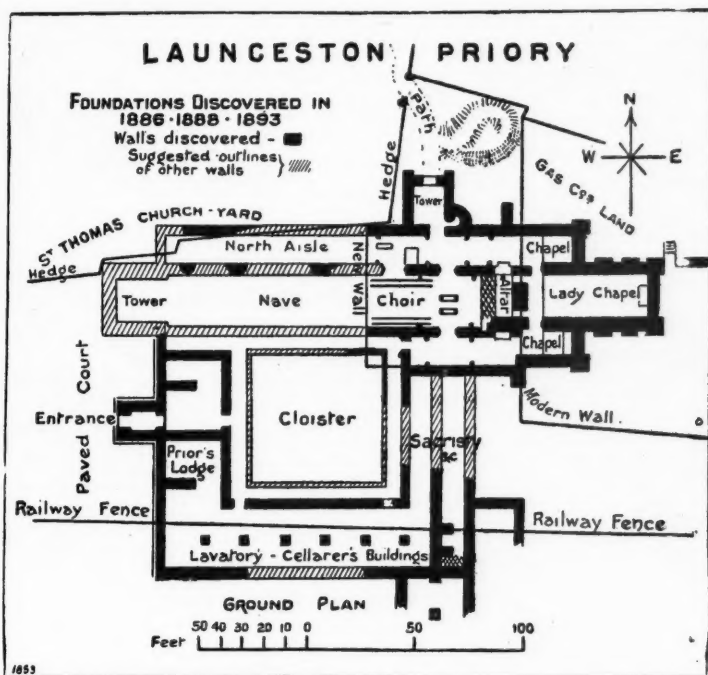
north wall lead to the roof. Six bells, cast in 1779, hang in the bell chamber; they have lately been rehung. The church has been recently restored, reseated, and reroofed. The walls are mostly of fourteenth century date. It has a nave and chancel, south aisle, south porch, and vestry. The font is semi-Norman, and there are two early Norman, or perhaps even Saxon sculptured slabs built in the eastern wall of the chancel externally, one representing Christ giving the Benediction, and the other the Virgin and Child enthroned.

Launceston Priory.—Mr. Otho B. Peter gave a short account of the building as exposed to view by the recent excavations. We reprint the following interesting account of the recent explorations at Launceston Priory, from *The Western Weekly News*, July 22nd, 1893:—

Launceston Priory was founded by William de Warlewast, Bishop of Exeter, in the reign of Henry I, A.D. 1126 (sixty years after the Conquest). At its consecration it was dedicated to St. Stephen the proto-martyr, and the monks who were placed in the establishment professed the rule of St. Augustine. The picturesque and beautiful site of the building is close to the parish

church of St. Thomas-the-Apostle, within five minutes' walk from the Launceston railway station. The venerable Castle of Launceston is immediately above it, and sloping hills and transparent streams converge towards it. Within 200 years of its foundation the Priory became a stately monastic building, and at the end of another 200 years it was the wealthiest Priory in Cornwall.

At the general dissolution of English monasteries (A.D. 1536-1539) Launceston Priory shared the common fate. It was levelled

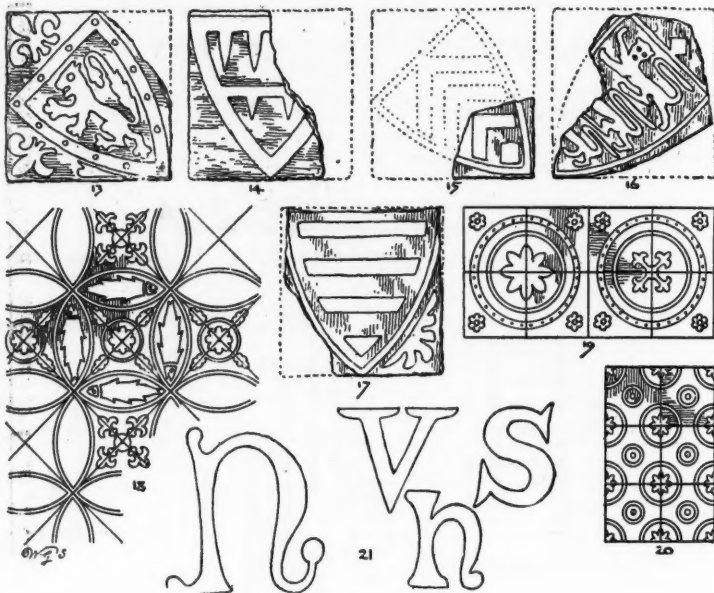


to the ground. Its massive walls and beautifully-moulded stone arches and groined roofs were thrown down, and their component parts were either removed to distant places or buried in rubbish. Its altars, its costly screens and canopied tombs, its graceful windows, its tiled floors, were broken into fragments, and the site of the building was afterwards used for depositing waste and rejected matter of all kinds, until at length its actual locality became unknown.

After a lapse of 350 years a successful attempt has now been

made by the Launceston Scientific and Historical Society to discover the ruins, and a portion of the site enclosing the bases of the walls of the choir of the Priory Church has been purchased, excavated, and fenced for permanent preservation. Careful drawings have also been made of other foundations discovered (but unhappily destroyed) on adjoining land, so that a connected plan now exists of the whole block of the once magnificent pile.

From the plan on page 349 it will be seen that the church of the Priory stood on the north of its cloister square. The church its-



Encaustic Tiles found on Site of Launceston Priory.

self was 233 feet long externally, from east to west, exclusive of a probable tower at the western end. It had a nave and choir 24 feet 3 inches wide, a north aisle 12 feet 6 inches wide, and a transept, south of the choir, 12 feet 6 inches wide. All the external walls average 3 feet 6 inches thick. At the eastern end of the choir are the foundations of the high altar, on the site of which numbers of fragments of tiles and carved Bere stone were found. It is probable that the site of this altar was used for religious services in the time of Queen Mary, after the buildings had been destroyed, for some of the old tiles were found relaid on it, 3 feet 6 inches above the original floor. Eastward, behind the high altar,

was the lady chapel (now destroyed), 19 feet wide, and two chapels 11 feet 6 inches wide. These formed the eastern ends of the north aisle and south transept. In the chapel in the transept foundations of an altar were found, and in the other were heraldic tiles *in situ* on the floor. Projecting from the north wall of the choir stood a tower or chapel, 18 feet square within, having a circular staircase at its south-east angle. Within the choir walls are several vaults which contain human remains. The north aisle arcade is of rare construction. There are no signs of the usual detached columns which form the arcades of our churches of to-day, but instead thereof there were long stretches of solid wall with moulded and arched openings. Delicate shafts were attached to the walls between these openings, from the summits of which the stone roof groining sprang. The mouldings of the stone work are wonderfully diversified in outline—a peculiarity of 12-th century architecture.

Projecting from the south side of the choir, and at right angles to it, stood the sacristy and chapter-house, and the day-room of the monks, with dormitories over, but the foundations of these cannot now be sufficiently explored to define their exact contour. At right angles to the day-room block, bounding the cloister on the south, were the lavatory and cellarer's buildings, with the refectory or common dining-room over them. The foundations of these have been uncovered and destroyed. At right angles to this block, running north and joining the church at its west end, were the Prior's lodge and guest-rooms, and the entrance lodge to the cloister. The foundations of these have also been uncovered and destroyed. The cloister quadrangle was about 82 feet square, and was surrounded by a covered way 9 feet 6 inches wide. Outside the entrance lodge westward was a very large stone-paved curtilage. The length from outside the eastern wall of the lady chapel to the external wall of the western porch was 259 feet, and the width from outside the northern wall of the church to the southern wall of the cellarer's buildings was 160 feet.

There are, presumably, a vast number of carved stones under those parts of the Priory site which cannot at this time be excavated. But it is hoped that, as years roll by, fresh discoveries will be made, and we trust that whatever relics of the elegant structures may hereafter be found will be deposited within the space now purchased for their preservation by the above-mentioned Society.

The excavations, it may be fittingly mentioned, have been entirely made under the supervision of Mr. Otho B. Peter, F.R.I.B.A., of Launceston, the Honorary Secretary of the Launceston Scientific and Historical Society. To him the public are very greatly indebted.

Mr. Otho B. Peter has kindly sent us drawings of the patterns on the encaustic tiles found during the excavations. He writes: "Our local Historical Society only consists of about 18 members,

and it has been a great difficulty to us to raise sufficient funds to buy and excavate the portion of the site which has been enclosed, as the accompanying account will show you, but if any of your readers will help us we will try and secure the remainder of the site of the Priory Church nave, which is almost the only remaining portion not yet built upon."

Archaeological Notes and Queries.

INSCRIPTION ON BRIDGE OF BANGOR-IS-Y-COED.—The recent low water in the River Dee at Bangor-is-y-Coed affords an opportunity for examining the present condition of the inscription mentioned by Pennant on the bridge there. The greater part of the surface of the inscribed stone slab has flaked off, and the following are all the letters and figures that can now be read,—

MVND	5		DNCI—
REPARAT . AN . CHRIST .	16	VA	IB
HEGYR	1036		

Note the conjoined letters in the first and third lines. Here is the inscription as Pennant gave it,—

MVND 5607	DENB . CC	CONCIT
REPARAT . AN . CHRIST 1658 SVM . E COMIT .	LIB . M . A	
HEGYR 1036	FLINT . C	

There are what appears to be some mistakes in Pennant's reading, which have been copied and recopied by later writers, none of whom have, as far as I know, gone to the bridge itself, and noted what was carved thereupon. It is too late now to recover the whole inscription; but I may be allowed, perhaps, to make a few remarks in connection with it.

First of all, of the three dates given by Pennant, the first (the year of the world) is, I think, copied inaccurately,—5607 instead of 5662, a mistake easily made. It is quite clear that the three dates indicate the same year calculated from different starting-points: the year of the world, the year of Christ, and the year of the Hegira, or that year from which Mohammedans reckon. According to Usher's calculation, A.D. 1658 would correspond to A.M. 5662, and Usher's reckoning was, after the middle of the seventeenth century, generally accepted, and is indeed still accepted by many. But 5607 will agree with no mundane reckoning known to me, neither with that based on the Samaritan Version, nor the Septuagint, nor with those which can be drawn from Josephus. On the other hand, the year of the Hegira 1036, and the year of Christ 1658, absolutely correspond.

A correspondent of *The Wrexham Advertiser* has lately given his opinion as to this inscription, which, as will be observed, is in Latin. Referring to the word and date, "HEGYR 1036", he explains "Hegyr" by the Welsh word "agor" = *to open*, and asks

whether the bridge was *opened* in the year 1036! This is on a footing with a would-be authority on antiquarian matters, who finding the word "trowch" (*turn over*) at the bottom of a page in Edward Lhwyd's *Itinerary Notes*, embodied it in the text, translated it as *tres vici*, and wrote an unlearned dissertation upon the word so strangely transmuted and misunderstood.

ALFRED NEOBARD PALMER.

Ingle Nook, Wrexham.

DISCOVERIES AT STEYNTON CHURCH, PEMBROKESHIRE.—The Pembrokeshire Archæological Survey has unearthed many local matters of importance that were in a fair way to be forgotten. Among these are the discoveries made during the restoration of Steynton Church in 1882-3. The Vicar of Steynton, writing to *The Pembroke County Guardian*, states that

(1.) A human skull, three horses' skulls, and a pike-head were found under the second chancel-step, near the spot where the reading-desk stands. It is stated that Cromwell made a stable of this church during the Civil War.

(2.) In each pillar of the arcades a cavity was found, and in each cavity a human thigh-bone. These were probably relics.

(3.) A handsome thirteenth-century window was found in the south wall; also a font of the same period, in four pieces, which was restored.

(4.) The foundation of a smaller church, containing nave only, was found.

(5.) The most interesting of all the discoveries were two large cromlechs, in the centre of the nave, about 4 ft. from the surface. These seem to point to the fact that Steynton Church stands on the site of a Druidical temple.

In answer to a request for further information, the Vicar of Steynton adds that the pike-head is of iron, and now in the possession of Capt. M'Farlane, R.N., Milford Haven.

That the cavities were in the four pillars of the arcade, about 4 ft. from the floor. The bones were identified as human by Dr. Griffiths, Milford.

Within the walls of the present church lie the foundations of a small church which contained only a nave.

The cromlechs were about 4 ft. below the surface, and were about 5 ft. in length.

To read this riddle is no easy task. I think we may take it for granted that the cromlechs (*kistvaens*?) are the earliest of these remains. The little church is, perhaps, coeval with the Ogam stone standing in the churchyard. The arcade is, I believe, a thirteenth-century erection. Why the human bones were immured, I cannot tell. Perhaps, as Mr. Jones suggests, they were relics of saints. The iron spear-head, the human skulls, and the three horses' heads

were, perhaps, of the kistvaen date or of the Ogam date. They may have had something to do with "church grims", or have been placed there in the seventeenth century.

EDWARD LAWS.

Reviews and Notices of Books.

STONEHENGE AND ITS EARTHWORKS. By EDGAR BARCLAY, R.P.E.
London: D. Nutt.

MR. BARCLAY was visiting Stonehenge as an artist when the glamour which pervades that mystic ruin fell upon him. In the spring of 1892 he exhibited in the Gallery of the Nineteenth Century Art Society, Conduit Street, a collection of cabinet pictures, the result of several visits to Amesbury; and the collotypes of the present volume are reproductions of photographs taken by Mr. Burchett from a selection of those paintings. The specimens given are—Harvesting at Stonehenge, The Approach, Storm-Clouds at Stonehenge, The Heel-stone or Sun-stone, Lodge at Amesbury Park, Vespasian's Camp, The Ramparts, Watering Sheep at Stonehenge, Amesbury Bridge, Amesbury Church, Menhir Autel, Brittany, The Durrington Stone, Moonrise, Barrows on Beacon Hill.

Exceedingly pretty pictures they are. Perhaps the frontispiece, Harvesting at Stonehenge, is the most pleasing, though it is but right to say there is more Harvesting than Stonehenge about it; but in the days when this picture was drawn, the artist was probably not so absorbed by the Stonehenge idea as he afterwards became. Be that as it may, before the exhibition took place, Mr. Barclay had accumulated most of the plans and drawings now published, which he sent with his pictures to Conduit Street. Then he read a paper before the British Archæological Association in 1893, and published an article in *The Illustrated Archæologist* the same year.

Being now fascinated by the witchery of Stonehenge, Mr. Barclay determined to write a book which should give a sufficing account of that monument, and act as a work of reference to the literature on the subject, a great deal of which is practically inaccessible to the general public, being either scarce and dear, or hidden away in the Proceedings of various learned Societies.

This work is the outcome. It must not be supposed that the pretty pictures alluded to above are its only illustrations, for the pages teem with plans, original sketches, and reproductions; while the popularisation of theories, facts, and fancies contributed by preceding generations of enthusiasts is well carried out by our author. Stonehenge itself is appreciated by the people. Mr. Barclay himself has found more than two hundred persons assembled at 3 A.M., on Midsummer Day, to see the sunrise on the Wiltshire monument.

This is a remarkable fact, which proves the public not only interest themselves in Stonehenge as a monument, but also concern

themselves in those puzzling and contradictory theories regarding the object of its erection and orientation. "The Stones", as the mighty monument is familiarly called in the neighbourhood, are about two miles from Amesbury. Mr. Barclay considers that originally the design consisted of an outer circle of thirty uprights supporting twenty-eight lintels. This outer circle was composed of the so-called sarsen stone, siliceous grit boulders which occur near the village of Avebury, about twenty miles from Stonehenge. Within this was an inner circle of "Blue Stones." These latter are igneous rock. It used to be thought that they had been conveyed from either Wales or Dartmoor, but Mr. Barclay states that experts, after microscopic examination, have affirmed that in no part of Great Britain is there any stone to be found of the same description.

Within the double circle there is a double horseshoe, also formed of sarsen and blue stone.

On p. 57 we have half a dozen plans reconstructed by six various authorities, ranging from Stukeley to Fergusson; and the difference is but small, so we may look on this part of the story as fairly settled. The stones are enclosed by a single foss and vallum.

Within the inner horseshoe is a great grey sandstone. This is called, in Stonehenge literature, the altar-stone, and was perhaps brought from Frome, where rock of that description crops out at the top of the old red.

There are two other important stones, known as the slaughter-stone and the sun-stone (the index, the friar's heel, or the heel-stone). The friar's heel is an unwrought menhir, 16 ft. high.

Viewed from the centre of the altar-stone, the sun-stone appears occupying the centre of an opening in the outer and inner circle.

Perhaps to the plain archæologist an attempt to fix the date of this most interesting monument will prove of more interest than theories as to the sort of worship which may, peradventure, have been carried on therein.

Mr. Barclay considers it probable that Stonehenge was erected by natives in the first century, when Agricola encouraged the British chieftains to erect temples, in order to reclaim the tribes from their warlike habits. His reasons for this belief are, that the design of the circle is conformable with the traditions of the country; that it is built with natural boulders, like other megalithic works; but, unlike these, the stones are dressed.

Of course an archæologist asks, What are the surroundings of the place, and what has been found? Salisbury Plain, in the immediate neighbourhood of Stonehenge, was a huge necropolis. Barrows long and round abound, showing that the burial-ground of neolithic folks was utilised by the bronze age tribes. Now two of these round barrows actually lie within the vallum which encloses the stone circles. They have both been opened. Beneath the western one Sir R. Colt Hoare discovered a simple interment of burnt ashes; the other yielded no results. So we learn very little from them.

But one of a cluster of barrows (marked 16 on Mr. Barclay's map), to the west of Stonehenge, was opened by Sir R. Colt Hoare after it had been overhauled by Stukeley. The latter had found chippings of sarsens and blue stones. Sir Richard made more careful investigation. He found "the bones of two skeletons which had been placed on the floor, with animal bones and pieces of stag's horns, as well as some fragments of sarsen stones similar to those of the great trilithon of Stonehenge. This barrow also contained an interment of burnt bones deposited in a fine circular cist, and with it was found a spear-head of brass in good preservation, and a pin of the same metal. We found also the chippings of stones mentioned by Stukeley. On removing the earth from the cist we found a large piece of one of the blue stones of Stonehenge, which Sowerby the naturalist calls a horn-stone."

The two skeletons lying on the floor seem to have been the primary interments. These *may* have belonged to the neolithic people. With them were sarsen chips. The question is, Were those chips placed with them at the period of interment, or not? The interment of burnt remains discovered by Sir R. Colt Hoare was assuredly of the bronze age, and it is equally certain that chips of sarsen and blue stone had been placed by the ashes. Blue stone chippings were found in other barrows, but their surroundings are not recorded by Mr. Barclay.

From the above we prove that the sarsen stones and the blue stones had certainly been dressed before brass (bronze) spear-heads and pins were disused, and before cremation of corpses was given up.

One word with regard to the burial of stones in sepulchral mounds. We find (in Wales, at all events) that white, water-worn pebbles were constantly, if not invariably, placed with the dead bronze-age folks; and to the present day, white pebbles or pieces of white spar are arranged over graves. This is a curious survival. On Salisbury Plain neither pebbles nor spar were forthcoming, so the mourners appropriated the chips from the holy stones, and these took the place of pebbles in their forgotten ritual.

From another discovery, these chips give us proof that some of the blue stones, at all events, were placed after the other stones were dressed. "A covered fragment of a blue stone lies beside pier No. 52. Formerly it helped to form the inner blue-stone ellipse. Its base, says Mr. Cunningham, "is enclosed in a concrete-like substance, which has apparently been produced by ramming into the hollow round the stone, when it was erected, a quantity of soft chalk mixed very freely with small flints and fragments of *all* the different kinds of stone of which the building is composed".

So far we have only carried the building back to bronze-using times; but on p. 27 of his work Mr. Barclay quotes a statement of Sir R. C. Hoare in which he says "an interment was lately discovered, above Durrington Walls, by a shepherd, who in pitching the fold found his iron bar impeded in the ground. Curiosity led him to explore the cause, which proved to be a large *sarsen stone cover*

ing the interment of a skeleton, with whose remains these articles were deposited, viz., a *spear-head chipped from flint*, a small horn or whetstone, a cone and ring of jet (like a pulley), and two little buttons of marl or chalk."

Now we have had proof that the sarsen stones were brought from a distance, and were trimmed either before or at the same time as the blue stones; and yet here we are introduced to a neolithic skeleton reposing with his stone spear-head, under a sarsen stone, within a mile of Stonehenge. The trimming of the stones is adduced as a proof of recent work; but chips from that trimming are found in bronze age if not neolithic graves.

It would appear that historians of Stonehenge must acquire a more intimate knowledge of similar buildings elsewhere, and their surroundings. Mr. Barclay states, "Antiquities curiously resembling Stonehenge have been discovered in countries bordering on the Mediterranean and in Arabia. An account of such a ruin is given by Mr. Palgrave in his *Journey through Central and Eastern Arabia*, and two similar monuments have been discovered by a Jesuit missionary in the same part of the world."

What we require are drawings and plans of these monuments to compare with our own in matter of detail. Mr. Barclay considers that the discovery of bulls' heads and harts' heads, and charcoal, repeatedly dug up within the precincts, show that these animals have there been sacrificed. Is it not possible that the remains in question were remnants of funeral baked meats which we so frequently find in connection with bronze age burials?

The perusal of Mr. Barclay's book suggests very many difficult questions. He gives us a mass of literature; but the riddle of Stonehenge has not yet been read, notwithstanding the enthusiasm and industry which have been so freely expended on its story.

RAMBLING SKETCHES FROM THE OLD CHURCHES IN THE DIOCESE OF
LLANDAFF. By CHAS. B. FOWLER, F.R.I.B.A. (*Cardiff*
Western Mail, Ltd., 1896).

THIS work is, as the author tells us in his Preface, the result of visits made by him—sketch-book and pencil in hand—to about sixty of the ancient churches in the Diocese of Llandaff during the last seven years. Although Mr. Fowler has produced a handsome volume of seventeen plates, with accompanying letterpress, he has not yet by any means exhausted his study of the ecclesiastical antiquities of the Diocese; and we are glad to hear that if he receives the support he so thoroughly deserves, he intends to bring out a second volume, dealing with the churches in Monmouthshire and Gower which are not included in the present work.

A general summary of the leading characteristics of the Glamorganshire and Monmouthshire churches, and a map showing

the positions of the buildings referred to, are valuable features. It is a pity the names are not printed rather larger and more distinctly on the map, as this would have added considerably to its utility. The effect of the environment in determining the character of the ecclesiastical architecture of each district is nowhere more clearly to be traced than in the Diocese of Llandaff. Thus the churches amongst the wild hills in the northern part of the county of Glamorgan are of the severe Welsh type, simple in ground plan and devoid of decorative features, as might be expected amidst such surroundings; whilst in the rich agricultural districts of the Vale of Glamorgan we find such elaborate and beautiful structures as Ewenny Priory and Llantwit Major church. Here, in place of the simple bell-cot of the churches in the hills, we get a massive central or western tower, evidently intended, like those in Pembrokeshire, for purposes of defence, and indicative of a country settled by Norman invaders, who did not always feel themselves quite safe against the incursions of the Welsh. A local peculiarity of the Glamorganshire towers is the way in which many of them are finished off with a saddle-back roof at the top. Some of the towers show distinct Somersetshire influence in the openwork traceried battlements and pinnacles, of which there is a notable instance at St. John's, Cardiff. This is delineated on Plate 17, with a detail of the battlement.

Mr. Fowler appears to have devoted a good deal of attention to the fonts of the Diocese, and he illustrates a large number of them. Most of the earlier ones are made of Sutton stone, a hard, white, magnesian limestone, obtained from a quarry about four miles from Bridgend, which is now worked out. Several of the Norman fonts have a peculiar scale ornament, as at Llantwit Major, and a few of the later ones a sort of shamrock or trefoil pattern, as at Llanilid. This latter also occurs on the front of a tomb at Llantrythid, which may possibly be of the fourteenth century.

Glamorganshire is fortunate in possessing at least three churchyard crosses of the fourteenth century, with their canopied heads and figure sculpture still perfect, the one at St. Donats being perhaps the finest.

We cordially recommend Mr. Fowler's *Rambling Sketches* to everyone interested in Welsh ecclesiology and Gothic architecture.



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*Morgan, J. Llewellyn, Esq.	Bryn Taff, Llandaff
Newell, Rev. E. J., M.A.	The College, Porthcawl, Bridgend
Nicholl, Iltyd, Esq., F.S.A.	The Ham, Cowbridge
*Nicholl, J. I. D., Esq.	Merthyr Mawr, Bridgend, Glam.
Powel, Thomas, Esq., M.A.	University College, Cardiff
*Rees, J. Rogers, Esq.	Wilts and Dorset Bank, Cardiff
Reynolds, Llywarch, Esq.	Old Church Place, Merthyr Tydfil
Richards, D. M., Esq.	9, Gadlys Terrace, Aberdare
Royal Institution of S. Wales	Swansea
Swansea Free Library.	Swansea
Talbot, Miss	Margam Park, Taibach
Thomas, T. H., Esq.	45, The Walk, Cardiff
Vaughan, John, Esq., Solicitor	Merthyr Tydfil
Walker, Sydney F., Esq.	Severn Road, Cardiff
Ward, John, Esq., F.S.A.	Public Museum, Cardiff
Williams, D., Esq.	5, Commercial Place, Aberdare
Williams, David, Esq.	Henstaff Court, Croesfaen, Pontyclun
Williams, J. Ignatius, Esq., M.A.	Plasynllan, Whitechurch, Cardiff
Wilkins, Charles, Esq., F.G.S.	Springfield, Merthyr Tydfil

PEMBROKESHIRE. (13).

Cawdor, The Right Hon. the Earl of, Lord Lieutenant of Car- marthenshire	Stackpool Court, Pembroke
Philipps, Sir C. E. G., Bart.	Picton Castle, Haverfordwest
Allen, The Very Rev. Dean	Cathedral Close, St. David's, R.S.O.
Bancroft, J., Esq., H.M.I.S.	4, Lexden Terrace, Tenby
Bowen, Rev. David	Hamilton House, Pembroke
James, John, Esq.	St. Martin's Crescent, Haverfordwest
Laws, Edward, Esq., F.S.A.	Brython Place, Tenby
Lewis, Rev. Canon David, M.A.	The Vicarage, St. David's, R.S.O.
Lloyd-Philipps, F., Esq., M.A.	Pentypark, Clarbeston, R.S.O.
Mousley, Thomas T., Esq.	Stackpool, Pembroke
Owen, Henry, Esq., B.C.L., F.S.A.	44, Oxford Terrace, Hyde Park, W., and Withybush
Samson, Lewis, Esq.	Scotchwell, Haverfordwest
Saunders-Davies, Gresmond, Esq.	Pentre, Boncath, R.S.O.

RADNORSHIRE. (5).

Cole, R. Preston, Esq.	Ethel House, Llandrindod Wells, R.S.O.
Llewellyn, Charles Venables, Esq.	Llysdimam, Newbridge-on-Wye.
Sladen, Mrs.	Rhydoldog, Rhayader
Williams, Stephen William, Esq., F.S.A.	Penralley, Rhayader
Lewis, His Honour Judge	Pump House, Llandrindod

MONMOUTHSHIRE. (5).

Tredegar, The Right Hon. Lord	Tredegar Park, Newport
Llangattock, The Rt. Hon. Lord	The Hendre, Monmouth
Bowen, A. E., Esq.	The Town Hall, Pontypool
Bradney, Joseph A., Esq.	Tal-y-coed, Monmouth
Haines, W., Esq.	Y Bryn, Abergavenny

THE MARCHES. (19).

Westminster, His Grace the Duke of, K.G., Lord-Lieut. of Cheshire	Eaton Hall, Chester
Harlech, The Right Hon. Lord	Brogintyn, Oswestry
Banks, W. H., Esq., B.A.	Ridgebourne, Kington, Herefordshire
Bulkeley-Owen, Rev. T. M., M.A.	Tedsmore Hall, West Felton, R.S.O.
Corrie, A. Wynne, Esq.	Park Hall, Oswestry
Davies, James, Esq.	Gwynva, Broomy Hill, Hereford
Dovaston, J., Esq.	West Felton, Oswestry
Drinkwater, Rev. C. H., M.A.	St. George's Vicarage, Shrewsbury
Finchelt-Maddock, H., Esq.	9, Abbey Square, Chester
Gleadowe, T. S., Esq., H.M.I.S.	Alderley, Cheshire
Grey-Edwards, Rev. A. H.	2, Paradise Row, Chester

Leighton, Stanley, Esq., M.A., M.P., F.S.A.	Sweeney Hall, Oswestry
Longley, Mrs.	Dinham House, Ludlow
Owen, Rev. Elias, M.A., F.S.A.	Llanyblodwell Vicarage, Oswestry
Pilley, Walter, Esq.	Eigne Street, Hereford
Sitwell, F. Hurst, Esq.	Ferney Hall, Craven Arms, Shropshire
Temple, Rev. R., M.A.	Ewhurst Rectory, Guildford
Woodall, Edward, Esq.	Wingthorpe, Oswestry
Wynne Ffoulkes, M.A., His Honour Judge	Old Northgate House, Chester

CORRESPONDING SOCIETIES.

- The Society of Antiquaries, Burlington House, London (c/o W. H. St. John Hope, Esq.)
- The Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, Queen Street Museum, Edinburgh (c/o Joseph Anderson, Esq., LL.D.)
- The Royal Society of Antiquaries, Ireland (c/o R. H. Cochrane, Esq., F.S.A., Rathgar, Dublin)
- The British Archaeological Association, 32, Sackville Street, W. (c/o S. Rayson, Esq.)
- The Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, 20, Hanover Square, W. (c/o Mill Stephenson, Esq., F.S.A.)
- The Royal Society of Northern Antiquaries, Copenhagen
- The Royal Institution of Cornwall, Truro (c/o Major T. Parkyn)
- The Cambridge Antiquarian Society, Cambridge
- The Bristol and Gloucestershire Archaeological Society (c/o Rev. W. Bazeley, The Museum, Gloucester)
- The Chester Archaeological and Historical Society (c/o I. E. Ewen, Esq., Grosvenor Museum, Chester)
- The Shropshire Archaeological and Natural History Society (c/o F. Goyne, Esq., Shrewsbury)
- The Cumberland and Westmorland Antiquarian Society, Kendal
- The Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-on-Tyne (c/o R. Blair, Esq., F.S.A.)
- La Société d'Archéologie de Bruxelles, Rue Ravenstein 11, Bruxelles
- The Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., U.S.A.
- The Library, Bureau of Ethnology, Washington, D.C., U.S.A.

All Members residing in South Wales and Monmouthshire are requested to forward their subscriptions to the Rev. CHARLES CHIDLOW, M.A., Caio Vicarage, Llanwrda, R.S.O., South Wales. All other Members to the Rev. Canon R. TREVOR OWEN, F.S.A., Llangedwyn, Oswestry.

As it is not impossible that omissions or errors may exist in the above list, corrections will be thankfully received by the General Secretaries.

The Annual Subscription is *One Guinea*, payable in advance on the first day of the year.

Members wishing to retire must give six months' notice previous to the first day of the following year, at the same time paying all arrears.

[P.T.O.]

LAWS

OF THE

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

ESTABLISHED 1846,

*In order to Examine, Preserve, and Illustrate the Ancient Monuments and
Remains of the History, Language, Manners, Customs,
and Arts of Wales and the Marches.*

CONSTITUTION.

1. The Association shall consist of Subscribing, Corresponding, and Honorary Members, of whom the Honorary Members must not be British subjects.

ADMISSION.

2. New members may be enrolled by the Chairman of the Committee, or by either of the General Secretaries; but their *election* is not complete until it shall have been confirmed by a General Meeting of the Association.

GOVERNMENT.

3. The Government of the Association is vested in a Committee consisting of a President, Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, a Chairman of Committee, the General and Local Secretaries, and not less than twelve, nor more than fifteen, ordinary subscribing members, three of whom shall retire annually according to seniority.

ELECTION.

4. The Vice-Presidents shall be chosen for life, or as long as they remain members of the Association. The President and all other officers shall be chosen for one year, but shall be re-eligible. The officers and new members of Committee shall be elected at the Annual General Meeting. The Committee shall recommend candidates; but it shall be open to any subscribing member to propose other candidates, and to demand a poll. All officers and members of the Committee shall be chosen from the subscribing members.

THE CHAIR.

5. At all meetings of the Committee the chair shall be taken by the President, or, in his absence, by the Chairman of the Committee.

CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE.

6. The Chairman of the Committee shall superintend the business of the Association during the intervals between the Annual Meetings; and he shall have power, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, to authorise proceedings not specially provided for by the laws. A report of his proceedings shall be laid before the Committee for their approval at the Annual General Meeting.

EDITORIAL SUB-COMMITTEE.

7. There shall be an Editorial Sub-Committee, consisting of at least three members, who shall superintend the publications of the Association, and shall report their proceedings annually to the Committee.

SUBSCRIPTION.

8. All Subscribing Members shall pay one guinea in advance, on the 1st of January in each year, to the Treasurer or his banker (or to either of the General Secretaries).

WITHDRAWAL.

9. Members wishing to withdraw from the Association must give six months' notice to one of the General Secretaries, and must pay all arrears of subscriptions.

PUBLICATIONS.

10. All Subscribing and Honorary Members shall be entitled to receive all the publications of the Association issued after their election (except any special publication issued under its auspices), together with a ticket giving free admission to the Annual Meeting.

SECRETARIES.

11. The Secretaries shall forward, once a month, all subscriptions received by them to the Treasurer.

TREASURER.

12. The accounts of the Treasurer shall be made up annually, to December 31st; and as soon afterwards as may be convenient, they shall be audited by two subscribing members of the Association, to be appointed at the Annual General Meeting. A balance-sheet of the said accounts, certified by the Auditors, shall be printed and issued to the members.

BILLS.

13. The funds of the Association shall be deposited in a bank in the name of the Treasurer of the Association for the time being; and all bills due from the Association shall be countersigned by one of the General Secretaries, or by the Chairman of the Committee, before they are paid by the Treasurer.

COMMITTEE-MEETING.

14. The Committee shall meet at least once a year for the purpose of nominating officers, framing rules for the government of the Association, and transacting any other business that may be brought before it.

GENERAL MEETING.

15. A General Meeting shall be held annually for the transaction of the business of the Association, of which due notice shall be given to the members by one of the General Secretaries.

SPECIAL MEETING.

16. The Chairman of the Committee, with the concurrence of one of the General Secretaries, shall have power to call a Special Meeting, of which at least three weeks' notice shall be given to each member by one of the General Secretaries.

QUORUM.

17. At all meetings of the Committee five shall form a quorum.

CHAIRMAN.

18. At the Annual Meeting the President, or, in his absence, one of the Vice-Presidents, or the Chairman of the Committee, shall take the chair; or, in their absence, the Committee may appoint a chairman.

CASTING VOTE.

19. At all meetings of the Association or its Committee, the Chairman shall have an independent as well as a casting vote.

REPORT.

20. The Treasurer and other officers shall report their proceedings to the General Committee for approval, and the General Committee shall report to the Annual General Meeting of Subscribing Members.

TICKETS.

21. At the Annual Meeting, tickets admitting to excursions, exhibitions, and evening meetings, shall be issued to Subscribing and Honorary Members gratuitously, and to corresponding Members at such rates as may be fixed by the officers.

ANNUAL MEETING.

22. The superintendence of the arrangements for the Annual Meeting shall be under the direction of one of the General Secretaries in conjunction with one of the Local Secretaries of the Association for the district, and a Local Committee to be approved of by such General Secretary.

LOCAL EXPENSES.

23. All funds subscribed towards the local expenses of an Annual Meeting shall be paid to the joint account of the General Secretary acting for that Meeting and a Local Secretary; and the Association shall not be liable for any expense incurred without the sanction of such General Secretary.

-AUDIT OF LOCAL EXPENSES.

24. The accounts of each Annual Meeting shall be audited by the Chairman of the Local Committee, and the balance of receipts and expenses on each occasion be received, or paid, by the Treasurer of the Association, such audited accounts being sent to him as soon after the meeting as possible.

ALTERATIONS IN THE RULES.

25. Any Subscribing Member may propose alterations in the Rules of the Association; but such alteration must be notified to one of the General Secretaries at least one month before the Annual Meeting, and he shall lay it before the Committee; and if approved by the Committee, it shall be submitted for confirmation at the next Meeting.

(Signed) C. C. BABINGTON,
Chairman of the Committee.

August 17th. 1876.

